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LOVE INSURANCE

BY EARL DERR BIGGERS

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CHAPTER XXI.—Continued.

"Because that's your business—your mean little business," she said scornfully. "I know at last why you came to San Marco. I understand everything. You had gambled with Lord Harrowby, and you came here to see that you did not lose your money. Well, you've lost! Carry that news back to the concern you work for! In spite of your heroic efforts, you've lost! At the last moment Cynthia Meyrick changed her mind!"

Lost! The word cut Minot to the quick. Lost, indeed! Lost Jephson's stake—lost the girl he loved! He had failed Jephson—failed himself. After all he had done—all he had sacrificed. A double defeat, and therefore doubly bitter.

"Cynthia—surely you don't mean—" Lord Harrowby was pleading.

"I do, Allan," said the girl more gently. "It was true—what I told you—there by the window. It is better—father! Will you go down and—say—I'm not to be married, after all?"

Spencer Meyrick nodded and turned toward the door.

"Cynthia," cried Harrowby brokenly. There was no reply. Old Meyrick went out.

"I'm sorry," his lordship said. "Sorry I made such a mess of it—the more so because I love you Cynthia—and always shall. Good-by."

"It's too bad, Allan," she said. "But—it wasn't to be. And even now you have one consolation—the money that Lloyds must pay you."

"The money means nothing, Cynthia—"

"Miss Meyrick is mistaken," Minot interrupted. "Lord Harrowby has not even that consolation. Lloyds owes him nothing."

"Why not?" asked the girl defiantly.

"Up to an hour ago," said Minot, "you were determined to marry his lordship?"

"I should hardly put it that way. But—I intended to."

"Yes. Then you changed your mind. Why?"

"I changed it because I found out about this ridiculous, this insulting policy."

"Then his lordship's taking out of the policy caused the calling off of the wedding?"

"Y—yes. Why?"

"It may interest you to know—and it may interest Lord Harrowby to recall—that five minutes before he took out this policy he signed an agreement to do everything in his power to bring about the wedding. And he further promised that if the wedding should be called off because of any subsequent act of his, he would forfeit the premium."

"By gad," said Lord Harrowby.

"The taking out of the policy was a subsequent act," continued Minot. "The premium, I fancy, is forfeited."

"He's got you, Allan," said George Harrowby, coming forward, "and I for one can't say I'm sorry. You're going to tear up that policy now—and go to work for me."

"I for one am sorry," cried Miss Meyrick, her flashing eyes on Minot. "I wanted you to win, Allan. I wanted you to win."

"Why?" asked Minot innocently.

"You ought to know," she answered, and turned away.

Lord Harrowby moved toward the door.

"We're not hard losers," he said blankly. "But—everything's gone—it's a bit of a smash-up. Good-by, Cynthia."

"Good-by, Allan—and good luck."

"Thanks." And Harrowby went out with his brother.

Minot stood for a time not daring to move. Cynthia Meyrick was at the window; her scornful back was not encouraging. Finally she turned, saw Minot and gave a start of surprise.

"Oh—you're still here?"

"Cynthia, now you understand," he said. "You know why I acted as I did. You realize my position. I was in a horrible fix—"

She looked at him coldly.

"Yes," she said. "I do understand. You were gambling on me. You came down here to defend your employer's cash. Well, you have succeeded. Is there anything more to be said?"

"Isn't there? On the ramparts of the old fort the other night—"

"Please do not make yourself any more ridiculous than is necessary. You have put your employer's money above my happiness. Always. Really, you looked rather cheap today, with your sanctimonious advice that I marry Harrowby. Aren't you beginning to realize your own position—the silly, childish figure you cut?"

"Then you—"

"Last night when you came staggering across the lawn to me with this foolish gown in your arms—I told you I hated you. Do you imagine I hate any less now. Well, I don't" Her voice became tearful "I hate you! I hate you!"

"But some day—"

She turned away from him, for she was sobbing outright now.

"I never want to see you again as long as I live," she cried. "Never! Never! Never!"

Limp, pitiable, worn by the long fight he had waged, Minot stood staring helplessly at her heaving shoulders.

"Then—I can only say I'm sorry," he murmured. "And—good-by."

He waited. She did not turn toward him. He stumbled out of the room.

CHAPTER XXII.

"Well, Hardly Ever—"

Minot went below and sent two messages, one to Jephson, the other to Thacker. The lobby of the De la Pax was thronged with brilliantly attired wedding guests who, metaphorically, beat their breasts in perplexity over the tidings that had come even as they craned their necks to catch the first glimpse of that distinguished bridal party. The lavishly decorated parlor that was to have been the scene of the ceremony stood tragically deserted. Minot cast one look at it, and hurried again to his own particular cell.

He took a couple of time-tables from his desk and sat down on a chair facing the window. All over now. Nothing to do but return to the north as fast as the trains would take him. He had won, but he had also lost. He felt luistless, weary. He let the time-tables fall to the floor and sat gazing out at that narrow street—thinking—wondering—wishing—

It was late in the afternoon when the clamor of his telephone recalled him to himself. He leaped up and seized the receiver. Allan Harrowby's voice came over the wire.

"Can you run down to the rooms, Minot?" he inquired. "The last call, old boy."

Minot went. He found both the Harrowbys there, prepared to say good-by to San Marco forever.

"Going to New York on the Lady Evelyn," said George Harrowby, who was aggressively cheerful. "From there I'm taking Allan to Chicago. Going to have reading George Ade and talking our language in a week."

Lord Harrowby smiled wanly.

"Nothing left but Chicago," he drawled. "I wanted to see you before I went, Minot, old chap. Not that I can thank you for all you did—I don't know how. You stood by me like a gentleman. And I realize that I have no claim on Lloyds—it was all my fault—if I'd never let Martin Wall have that confounded policy. But what's the use of if-ifing? All me fault. And—my thanks, old boy." He sighed.

"Nonsense," said Minot. "A business proposition, solely, from my point of view. There's no thanks coming to me."

"It seems to me," said George Harrowby, "that as the only victor in this affair, you don't exhibit a proper cheerfulness. By the way, we'd be delighted to take you north on our boat. Why not—"

But Minot shook his head.

Can't spare the time—thank you just the same," he replied. "I'd like nothing better—"

Amid expressions of regret, the Harrowbys started for the elevator. Minot walked along the dusky corridor with them.

"We've had a bit of excitement—what?" said Allan. "If you're ever in London, you're to be my guest. Old George has some sort of a berth for me over there—"

"Not a berth, Allan," objected George, pressing the button for the elevator. You're not going to sleep. A job. Might as well begin to talk the Chicago language now. Mr. Minot, I, too, want to thank you—"

They stepped into the elevator, the door slammed, the car began to descend. Minot stood, gazing through the iron scroll work until the blonde head of the helpless Lord Harrowby moved finally out of sight. Then he returned to his room and the time-tables, which seemed such dull unhappy reading.

Mr. Jack Paddock appeared to invite Minot to take diner with him. His bags, he remarked were all packed, and he was booked for the seven o'clock train.

"I've slipped down the mountain of gold," he said in the course of the dinner. "But all good things must end, and I certainly had a good thing. Somehow, I'm not so gloomy as I ought to be."

"Where are you going, Jack?" Minot asked.

Mr. Paddock leaned over confidentially.

"Did I say her father was in the plumbing business? he inquired. "My error, Dick. He owns a newspaper—out in Grand Rapids. Offered me a job any time I wanted it. Great joke that—pretty serious now. For I'm going out to apply."

"I'm glad of it."

"So am I, Dick. I was a fool to let her go back like that. Been thinking it all over—and over—one girl in—how many are there in the world, should you say? The other day I had a chill. It occurred to me maybe she'd gone and married the young man with the pale purple necktie who passes the plate in the Methodist Church. So I beat it to the telegraph counter. And—"

"She's heart whole and fancy free?"

"O. K. in both respects. So it's me for Grand Rapids. And say, Dick, I—er—I want you to know I'd sent that telegram before the accident last night. As a matter of fact, I sent it two days ago.

"Good boy," said Minot. "I knew this game down here didn't satisfy you. May I be the first to wish you joy?"

"You? With a face like a defeated candidate? I say, cheer up! She'll stretch out eager arms in your direction yet."

"I don't believe it, Jack."

"Well, while there's life there's still considerable hope lying loose about

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

ENEMY INVADES ATLANTIC COAST TWICE IN YEAR

Lack of Scout Cruisers and Efficient Submarines, Together With Defects in Personnell Shown.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Admiral Frank Fletcher, commanding the Atlantic fleet, does not consider the United States navy, as at present constituted, an efficent weapon for defense.

That is the reason why his report of more than 10,000 words, setting forth in calm, deliberate language, glaring defects brought to his attention as a fleet commander, has been ordered withheld from the public and printed by the senate as a confidential document.

Coast Invaded Twice in Year.

The report, it was learned, on high authority today, sets forth in blunt, unmistakable terms that the Atlantic seaboard was twice invaded within a year by an "opposing force." And it shows why this was possible.

With the second of these invasions, which culminated in the landing of "enemy forces" inside of the Delaware Capes, because the "submarine defense broke down," the defense already is familiar. But that the Atlantic coast had proved vulnerable to an opposing fleet previously was not known until today.

The first of these invasions occurred early in 1915, when a war game was held while the Atlantic fleet was on the way to Guantanamo for the winter maneuvers. An enemy fleet, inferior in numbers, designed to test the efficiency of Admiral Fletcher's main forces in throwing a net of defenses along the south Atlantic coast, got the better of the defense and succeeded in landing hostile forces.

Lacks Fast Scout Cruisers.

The verdict of the umpire was that Admiral Fletcher's defense broke down on account of the lack of fast cruisers for scout duty.

The other defeat was charged to the inefficiency of the submarines.

The report was submitted by Admiral Fletcher several weeks ago. It is a thoroughgoing criticism of defects. But as all the disclosures in the report had been thoroughly studied by Mr. Daniels, it is understood that he was able, in his letter of transmissal to the senate, to detail just what steps already have been taken to remedy the deficiencies.

Short of Men and Officers.

Admiral Fletcher, it is learned, declares the enlisted personnel of the navy is far too small; that there is a lamentable scarcity of highly trained officers, hardly a ship in the navy having sufficient complement, and sets forth, in specific detail, radical technical improvements necessary. He also sharply criticises the inefficiency of the submarines, as shown by the war game, and declares that the lack of scout cruisers would permit almost any enemy to raid our coast and land an invading army almost at will.

G. O. P. LEADERS ARE FAVORING FUSION, TOO

Realize Conservative Candidate Cannot Win.

Washington, Jan. 15.—From the most archstandpatter to progressive Republicans like Senator Borah of Idaho, G. O. P. leaders in congress express confidence that the declaration of the Progressives in Chicago has opened the door to united action by the two parties in the approaching presidential campaign. From opinions expressed in interviews by representative Republicans it is clear the Republicans desire above all things a reunited party and they believe if the Progressives adopt the same platform and the same nominee the Republican party will be reunited.

The word is coming in even from Republicans who personally would like to see a conservative candidate nominated, that if a man like Weeks or Burton is named the party might as well close shop. A few months ago the impression was general in G. O. P. ranks the party could win with anybody. Now the feeling is just as strong that to win they must have "somebody with the somebody in capitals."

HOW THE AMERICAN NAVY FAILED AGAINST 'ENEMY'

What Admiral Fletcher reported to the navy department and the senate now withholds from publication:

First—That twice within a year the Atlantic coast has been invaded technically.

Second—That this was due to defects in the Atlantic fleet as to personnel and material—lack of scout cruisers and efficient submarines.

Third—That the navy lacks enlisted personnel; and trained officers in sufficient numbers.

Fourth—That it cannot hope to cope successfully with any first-class sea power unless radical improvement in technical detail is worked out.

SHORT ENDS OF NEWS

According to estimates by Berlin authorities the entente powers spent $1,250,000,000 on the Dardanelles expedition, not inclusive of their losses in warships and trading craft.

Herbert Samuel, postmaster general, has been appointed home secretary in the British cabinet, succeeding Sir John A. Simon, resigned.

Though warned just before she sailed from Bordeaux, the warnings being similar to those received by the passengers of the Lusitania, the French liner Lafayette arrived safely at New York.

Harry F. Sinclair, millionaire oil man of Oklahoma, predicts that gasoline prices will continue to advance. He declared that it might reach the 40-cent mark within a short time.

Austrian troops have captured the great fortress of Mount Lovcen which commands the naval base in the Adriatic. This fortress was part of the Montenegrin defense.

After defeating a motion to reject the conscription bill by a vote of 431 to 39 the house of commons on January 12 passed the second reading of the bill without division.

A correspondent has quoted a geological authority who predicts that not only Gold Hill on the east side of the Panama canal, but also two hills on the west side are bound to slide into the canal.

Washington records show 2,000,000 motor cars registered in the various states in July, 1915. Last year nearly half of the cars used in this country were purchased by farmers.

Japan's naval program plans for a bigger navy, providing for eight superdreadnaughts within the next three years. The auxiliary fleet will also be greatly increased.

Roosevelt Insists on Americanism in Note

Colonel Roosevelt sent the following message to the Progressive party leaders, meeting in Chicago:

I send you my hearty greetings. We as a country are facing a great world crisis, in which for the last eighteen months this nation has fallen far short of its duty, both to its own people and to the lawabiding and justice loving nations of mankind. There is a crying need that we shall cast aside all purely partisan considerations and disregard all but the vital issues affecting the national life and shall strive wholeheartedly for a sound Americanism which shall insist that every man who is within our borders shall be an American and nothing else. We must do justice to our own people at home and we must insist that they have justice abroad.

We must insist upon the most thoroughgoing preparedness to protect our rights against all possible attack by any aggressor. Such preparedness is the least guaranty of honorable peace. We must remember that there cannot by such preparedness in things material unless there is also that preparedness of soul and spirit which alone renders a nation fit to perform its high and difficult duties in national and international life.

Have 25,000 Miles of Trenches to Guard

Paris, Jan. 12.—The French, British and Germans have 25,000 miles of trenches to guard and keep in order on the west front, according to a semi-official observer who has just returned from the firing line. It is estimated that the allies have 10,000 miles of trenches on their side, between the North sea and Switzerland.

Because of numerous reserve lines dug by the Teutons, it is estimated that the Germans are guarding about 15,000 miles of earthworks in France, Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine.

AUNT POLLY HAS HAD EXPERIENCE

WHAT HAD WE BETTER DO ABOUT THIS?
DO? SEND ANOTHER NOTE IMMEDIATELY. HOLD THEM IN FUTURE TO STRICT ACCOUNTABILITY, AND TELL THEM IF THEY DO IT AGAIN WE'LL CONSIDER IT A DELIBERATELY UNFRIENDLY ACT!
16 AMERICANS SLAUGHTERED IN MEXICO
NAVY
I CAN ALWAYS GET A LAUGH
PEACE CRUSADE
AUNT POLLY-TIX
King

—King, in Chicago Tribune.

OPENS DOOR FOR UNION OF G. O. P. AND PROGRESSIVES ON CANDIDATE

Progressive Party's Statement Invites Republican Chiefs to Get Together on Right Man to Beat Wilson.

Following is the text of the official statement issued by the Progressive national committee, opening the door for the amalgamation of the Republican and Progressive parties in the coming presidential campaign:

"The Progressive party began its existence, as did the Republican party, as a party of moral conviction and national purpose. The Progressive platform of 1912 was, of necessity, a composite of national and state issues, for the party was a new organization and had to speak at once for both nation and state. Since then the state issues, such as the short ballot, initiative, referendum and recall have been taken up in various state platforms.

What Party Stands For.

"The national issues presented by our platform of 1912 and those for which we now stand represent the vital needs of our national life. They are, in substance:

"A broader nationalism, to make possible an effective program of social and industrial justice at home and the protection of American citizens and rights abroad.

"The constructive federal regulation rather than the destructive disruption of efficient business organizations—behavior and not size being the test.

"The introduction of business efficiency into the government by the budget system and the co-ordination of departments.

"A permanent, nonpartisan tariff commission to make possible the scientific revision of tariff schedules on protective lines. Also a pledge for the immediate revision of such schedules as the conditions of world war have made unjust or as are necessary for the preservation, after the war, of industries newly established here whose necessity the war has demonstrated.

"A provision for equal suffrage.

"The dethronement of the invisible government.

"A provision for an adequate merchant marine.

Continue Their Allegiance.

"To the Progressive platform of 1912, as above summarized and amplified, we pledge our continued allegiance, both of the old parties have failed to make serious effort to enact these national principles into law.

"Because of the failure of the Wilson administration to deal adequately with national honor and industrial welfare, this country faces problems of a graver and more far-reaching consequence than any since the civil war.

"International law is humanity's final safeguard and civilization's last bulwark. Its recognition and observance by the nations is the true measure of the world's progress. It is our high duty to do our utmost to uphold it for the advancement of higher sivilization. It is likewise our supreme duty to protect American institutions and American standards of justice.

"This momentous hour, therefore, demands a complete preparedness, not merely in military armament, but preparedness that will mobilize our economic resources, agricultural, industrial and financial; preparedness that will unify American citizenship and create a loyalty to our institutions such as peoples of other nations have so patriotically shown since the terrible test of war.

"The preparedness of self-defense which creates a spirit unalterably opposed to militarism and the ultimate object of which is universal peace, but a national doctrine and soul which views the doctrines of peace at any price as futile, cowardly and unrighteous and which will unhesitatingly make any needed sacrifice of humanity and justice. Only that spirit will put this nation where it can move effectively for the world peace which we desire.

Slap at Wilson.

"The Wilson administration has repudiated the faith of our forefathers which made the American flag the sufficient protection of an American citizen around the world. It has suffered American men, women, and children to be slaughtered in Mexico and on the high seas, American property to be destroyed, and American liberty to travel and to trade to be subject to the arbitrary and lawless coercion of foreign belligerents.

"It has stood by while the law of nations disappeared from the earth, without adequate protest or effective resistance. It first among American administrations has shown the supine spirit, whose sure consequence is the contempt of the world.

"Our people are becoming impatient of leaders who hold that comfort, prosperity, and material welfare are above honor, self-sacrifice, and patriotism. We need a reawakening of our elder Americanism, of our belief in those things that our country and our flag stand for.

People Seek Leadership.

"Our people are seeking leadership—leadership of the highest order and most courageous character; leadership that will draft to itself for the country's benefit the unselfish and patriotic services of its ablest citizens. They are demanding that principles and policies shall be proclaimed and carried out by a man who has the wisdom to formulate them and the manhood to fight for them.

"Keenly alive to this, we call the national convention of the Progressive party to assemble in Chicago at the same time the national convention of the Republican party is to assemble there. We take this action believing that the surest way to secure for our country the required leadership will be by having, if possible, both the Progressive and Republican parties choose the same standard bearer and the same principles. We are confident that the rank and file of the Republican party and the large independent vote of this country will support such an effort.

"We pledge ourselves to approach the consideration of the issues involved in such an effort without any desire to revive partisan bitterness. If the Republican convention is responsive to the patriotic spirit that brought the Republican party into being and that made it dominant for half a century; if it meets this crisis in the spirit of broad patriotism that rises above partisanship, the effort for a common leadership will be successful.

"As a result, when the conventions of the two parties adjourn the spirit of confidence in victory for the leader thus selected and the principles to which he is committed will in itself go far toward insuring victory in November. Should the effort fail the responsibility for the result will not rest on the Progressive national convention or on the 4,000,000 voters who supported Progressive candidates in 1912.

"They when called upon again to do so will as firmly refuse to surrender to party machines. The responsibility will rest on other shoulders than ours, and this will be so apparent to the voters of the country as to result in victory for the national Progressive party in next fall's election.

"In this turning point in world history we will not stick on details; we will lay aside partisanship and prejudice. But we will never surrender the principles for which we stand and have stood. We will follow only a leader who we know stands for them and is able to put them through."

FRANCE LEADS AIR WARFARE

This Is Shown by Allies' Aviation Conference in Paris.

Paris, Jan. 12.—France's aerial superiority among the allies is indicated by the creation of a permanent French-British military aviation conference here in which all the allies take part. Since the beginning of the war France has provided the allies with more than one-fifth as many aeroplanes as she has utilized for her own requirements and more than one-third as many aeroplane motors. Much of the material used in their construction has been bought in the United States and in the allied countries.

OLD GLORY TO MASTHEAD, PLEA OF PROGRESSIVES

Militant Spirit of Party Reflected in Telegram to Roosevelt and in Statement by Perkins.

Chicago, Jan. 12.—The militant spirit of the Progressive party was reflected in a telegram sent today to Theodore Roosevelt by three members of the Progressive national committee, who were appointed at yesterday's conference to answer the greetings that came by wire from all parts of the United States.

Everet Colby, G. D. Pope and I. K. Kirkwood signed the following telegram that was sent to Colonel Roosevelt today:

To "First American."

"Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

"The National committee of the Progressive party acknowledge with deep appreciation your salutation. It hails your outspoken and unqualified Americanism, with pride and enthusiasm; it approves the high and patriotic plans upon which you indicate the coming battle must be fought—not for party or the victors' spoils, but for our country's honor and prosperity; it appreciates your courage in the leadership in the cause of national preparedness and in defense of the rights of American citizens, whether on land or sea, at home or abroad. The time is at hand when it must no longer be said that anyone can kill an American with impunity and then haggle over the value of his life. We greet you, the first American and foremost statesman in the world."

Only informal conferences were held today by the Progressive leaders remaining in the city. George W. Perkins said he would call the executive committee today in New York within a week or 10 days.

Old Glory to Masthead.

George W. Perkins, speaking of the killing of 17 Americans in Mexico Monday, said today:

"Old Glory, which once floated so proudly as the emblem of a free and courageous people, now hangs limp in its halyards, as if ashamed of the scene of ruthless murder of Americans by Mexican bandits. It is time Old Glory is restored to the masthead."

Most of the members of the Progressive national committee and party leaders left for their homes today, after deciding, last night, to hold the national convention in Chicago on June 7, concurrently with the Republican national convention.

After the completion of the work of the committee, many of the leaders expressed the opinion that the way had been opened for a common leadership of the Progressive and Republican parties.

The next Progressive gathering will be held in New York, probably within two weeks, when the executive committee will assemble for the purpose of preparing a call and beginning preparations for the convention.

In the declaration of principles, which was adopted without a dissenting vote, the belief was expressed that the surest way to secure for the country a suitable leader will be "by having both Progressive and Republican parties choose the same standard bearer and the same principles." Continuing, the declaration of principles says:

"If the Republican convention is responsive to the patriotic spirit that brought the Republican party into being and that made it dominant for half a century; if it meets this crisis in the spirit of broad patriotism that rises above partisanship, the effort for a common leadership will be successful."

Addressing the conference of party leaders, George W. Perkins, chairman of the executive committee, said: "We are all hoping that both parties will agree on somebody and the candidate need not necessarily be Col. Roosevelt."

CUPID'S FIRST AID IS DEAD

Editor Who United 20,000 Couples Leaves Much Money.

New York, Jan. 12.—Fritz Podzius, known as "Cupid Podzius," editor of the Matrimonial News, who claimed to have brought about the marriages of 20,000 couples, died here yesterday.

Podzius also issued a Berlin copy of his newspaper called the Heirats Zeitung. He was a bachelor and lived as a recluse, subsisting mainly on apples and tea.

ABE MARTIN

A rabbit is too proud t' fight, hence so many fur-topped shoes. Nothin' but a big dinner 'll git some families t'gether.

KAZAN

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By James Oliver Curwood

CHAPTER XI.—Continued.

Henri went to bed at the usual hour, but Weyman was troubled, and sat up late. He wrote a long letter to the sweet-faced girl at North Battleford, and then he turned out the light, and painted visions of her in the red glow of the fire. He saw her again for that first time when he camped in the little shack where the fifth city of Saskatchewan now stood—with her blue eyes, the big shining braid, and the fresh glow of the prairies in her cheeks. She had hated him—yes, actually hated him, because he loved to kill. He laughed softly as he thought of that. She had changed him—wonderfully.

He rose, opened the door softly, and went out. Instinctively his eyes turned westward. The sky was a blaze of stars. In their light he could see the cage, and he stood, watching and listening. A sound came to him. It was Gray Wolf gnawing at the sapling bars of her prison. A moment later there came a low sobbing whine, and he knew that it was Kazan crying for his freedom.

Leaning against the side of the cabin was an ax. Weyman seized it, and his lips smiled silently. He was thrilled by a strange happiness, and a thousand miles away in that city on the Saskatchewan he could feel another spirit rejoicing with him. He moved toward the cage. A dozen blows, and two of the sapling bars were knocked out. Then Weyman drew back. Gray Wolf found the opening first, and she slipped out into the starlight like a shadow. But she did not flee. Out in the open space she waited for Kazan, and for a moment the two stood there looking at the cabin. Then they set off into freedom, Gray Wolf's shoulder at Kazan's flank

Weyman breathed deeply.

"Two by two—always two by two, until death finds one of them," he whispered.

CHAPTER XII.

The Red Death

Kazan and Gray Wolf wandered northward into the Fond du Lac country, and were there when Jacques, a Hudson Bay Company's runner, came up to the post from the south with the first authentic news of the dread plague—the smallpox. For weeks there had been rumors on all sides. And rumor grew into rumor. From the east, the south and the west they multiplied, until on all sides the Paul Reveres of the wilderness were carrying word that La Mort Rouge—the Red Death—was at their heels, and the chill of a great fear swept like a shivering wind from the edge of civilization to the bay. Nineteen years before these same rumors had come up from the south, and the Red Terror had followed. The horror of it still remained with the forest people, for a thousand unmarked graves, shunned like a pestilence, and scattered from the lower waters of James Bay to the lake country of the Athabasca, gave evidence of the toll it demanded.

Now and then in their wanderings Kazan and Gray Wolf had come upon the little mounds that covered the dead. Instinct—something that was infinitely beyond the comprehension of man—made them feel the presence of death about them, perhaps smell it in the air. Gray Wolf's wild blood and her blindness gave her an immense advantage over Kazan when it came to detecting those mysteries of the air and the earth which the eyes were not made to see. Each day that had followed that terrible moonlit night on the Sun Rock, when the lynx had blinded her, had added to the infallibility of her two chief senses—hearing and scent. And it was she who discovered the presence of the plague first, just as she had scented the great forest fire hours before Kazan had found it in the air.

Kazan had lured her back to a traphne. The trail they found was old. It had not been traveled for many days. In a trap they found a rabbit, but it had been dead a long time. In another there was the carcass of a fox, torn into bits by the owls. Most of the traps were sprung. Others were covered with snow. Kazan, with his three-quarters strain of dog, ran over the trail from trap to trap, intent only on something alive—meat to devour. Gray Wolf, in her blindness, scented death. It shivered in the tree-tops above her. She found it in every trap-house they came to—death—man death. It grew stronger and stronger, and she whined, and nuped Kazan's flank. And Kazan went on. Gray Wolf followed him to the edge of the clearing in which Loti's cabin stood, and then she sat back on her haunches, raised her blind face to the gray sky, and gave a long and wailing cry. In that moment the bristles began to stand up along Kazan's spine. Once, long ago, he had howled before the tepee of a master who was newly dead, and he settled back on his haunches, and gave the death-cry with Gray Wolf. He, too, scented it now. Death as in the cabin, and over the cabin there fluttered a strip of red cotton rag—the warning of the plague from Athabasca to the bay.

This man, like a hundred other heroes of the north, had run up the warning before he laid himself down to die. And that same night in the cold light of the moon, Kazan and Gray Wolf swung northward into the country of the Fond du Lac.

There preceded them a messenger from the post on Reindeer Lake, who was passing up the warning that had come from Nelson house and the country to the southeast.

"There's smallpox on the Nelson," the messenger informed Williams, at Fond du Lac, "and it has struck the Crees on Wollaston Lake. God only knows what it is doing to the Bay In-

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Have You Rheumatism, Kidney, Liver or Bladder Trouble?

Pain or dull ache in the back is often evidence of kidney trouble. It is Nature's timely warning to show you that the track of health is not clear.

Danger Signals.

If these danger signals are unheeded more serious results may be expected; kidney trouble in its worst form may steal upon you.

Thousands of people have testified that the mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy is soon realized—that it stands the highest for its remarkable curative effect in the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine, you should have the best.

Lame Back.

Lame back is only one of many symptoms of kidney trouble. Other symptoms showing that you may need Swamp-Root are, being subject to embarrassing and frequent bladder troubles day and night, irritation, sediment, etc.

Lack of control, smarting, uric acid, dizziness, indigestion, sleeplessness, nervousness, sometimes the heart acts badly, rheumatism, bloating, lack of ambition, may be loss of flesh, sallow complexion.

Prevalency of Kidney Disease.

Most people do not realize the alarming increase and remarkable prevalency of kidney disease. While kidney disorders are among the most common diseases that prevail, they are sometimes the last recognized by patients, **who very often content themselves with doctoring the effects,** while the **original disease** may constantly undermine the system.

Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at all drug stores.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., which you will find on every bottle.

SPECIAL NOTE—You may obtain a sample size bottle of Swamp-Root by enclosing ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. This gives you the opportunity to prove the remarkable merit of this medicine. They will also send you a book of valuable information, containing many of the thousands of grateful letters received from men and women who say they found Swamp-Root to be just the remedy needed in kidney, liver and bladder troubles. The value and success of Swamp-Root are so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample size bottle. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Be sure to say you read this offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade.

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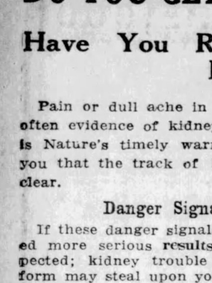
Nothing we can tell you here can give you a fair idea of the remarkable ease and speed with which you can make butter with the wonderful Fayway—and better butter than you have ever been able to make with any ordinary churn. The only way for you to be convinced of these facts is to make butter with it on your own farm—to prove everything for yourself. That is why we offer to send you the Fayway without a cent of advance payment—without a deposit—without even a promise to buy—and use it in every kind of buttermaking tests for 30 days absolutely at our risk. If the Fayway does not make butter (from either cream or whole milk) in less than half the time claimed by best churn you ever saw or used—if it doesn't make the best butter you ever tasted—if you don't consider it the most remarkable butter making invention ever offered—we don't want you to keep it. Send it back at our expense. If you decide to keep it you may pay all cash or on easy monthly payments.



Genuine bronze Ball Bearings make it easiest-to-operate churn ever built. Only churn with ball bearings. Perfectly adjustable to all conditions affecting the churnability of cream.

The New and Improved Fayway

Butter Separator

The Fayway principle solves the question of finer butter under all conditions. It keeps the fat globules intact. Ordinary churning tends to break them down. Result—greasy, salvy butter. Fayway butter has better body, contains less moisture, keeps longer, looks and tastes better than any "churned" butter. It's the extra fine butter that brings you fancy prices.

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for Fayway butter than for ordinary butter. You can actually get it because of its better quality. And you get more butter because the Fayway recovers all the butter-fat. Ordinary churns leave up to 4% of the butter-fat in the buttermilk. Extra profits alone pay for it over and over again.

5 Year Guarantee Only Farm Churn that such a strong guarantee. Think of it! We guarantee this marvelous butter-maker for 5 years. With ordinary care it will last a lifetime. This is the machine that has revolutionized butter making on the farm. Don't confuse it with any other churn—the principle is "different."

FREE Buttermaking Course Opens your eyes to bigger butter profits. No matter how small or large a herd you milk you should know the secrets this course reveals. Post-card brings facts and proof. Write today—NOW!

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3 BIG BARGAINS

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Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; $960 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. HC London, Canada.

LOVE INSURANCE

BY

EARL DERR BIGGERS

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Continued From First Page.

the landscape. That's why I don't urge you to take the train with me."

An hour later Mr. Paddock spoke further cheering words in his friend's ear, and departed for the North. And in that city of moonlight and romance Minot was left (practically) alone.

He took a little farewell walk through that quaint old town, then retired to his room to read another chapter in the time-table. At fourtwenty in the morning, he noted, a small local train would leave for Jacksonville. He decided he would take it. With no parlor cars, no sleepers, he would not be likely to encounter upon it any of the startled wedding party bound north.

The call he left did not materialize, and it was four o'clock when he awoke. Hastily, in the chill dawn, he bade farewell to town and hotel. In fifteen minutes he had left both behind, and was speeding toward the small yellow station set on the town's edge. He glanced feverishly at his watch. There was need of haste, for this train was made up in San Marco, and had had as yet no chance to be late.

He rushed through the gate, just as it was being closed, and caught a dreary little train in the very act of pulling out. Gloomy oil lamps sought vainly to lessen the dour aspect of its two coaches. Panting, he entered the rear coach and threw himself and his bag into a seat.

Five seconds later he glanced across the aisle and discovered in the opposite seat, Miss Cynthia Meyrick, accompanied by a very sleepy-eyed family!

"The devil!" said Minot to himself. He knew that she would see in this utter accident nothing save a deliberate act at following. What use to protest his innocence

He considered moving to another seat. But such a theatric act could only increase the embarrassment. Already his presence had been noted—Aunt Mary had given him a glare, Spencer Meyrick a scowl, the girl in a cloudy vague "where have I seen this person before?" glance in passing.

Might as well make the best of it. He settled himself in his seat. Once again, as on another railroad car, he sought to keep his eyes on the landscape without—the dim landscape with the royal palms waving like grim ghosts in the half light. The train sped on.

A most uncomfortable situation! If only it would grow light! It seemed so silly to be forced to find the view out the window entrancing while it was still very dark.

Spencer Meyrick went forward to the smoker. Aunt Mary, weary of life, slid gently down to slumber. Her unlovely snore filled the dim car.

How different this from the first ride together! The faint pink of the sky grew brighter. Now Minot could see the gray moss hanging to the evergreens, and here and there a squalid shack where human beings lived and knew nothing of life. And beside him he heard a sound as of a large body being shaken. Also the guttural protest of Aunt Mary at this inconsiderate treatment.

Aunt Mary triumphed. Her snore rose to shatter the smoky roof. Three times Minot dared to look, and each time wished he hadn't. The whole sky was rosy now. Somewhere off behind the horizon the good old sun was rising to go to work for the passenger department of the coast railroad.

Some sense in looking out now. Minot saw a shack that seemed familiar—then another. Next a station, bearing on its sad shingle the cheery name of "Sunbeam." And close to the station, gloomy in the dawn, a desiccated chaufeur beside an aged automobile.

Minot turned quickly, and caught Cynthia Meyrick in the act of peering over his shoulder. She had seen the chauffeur too.

The train had stopped a moment, but was under way again. In those brown eyes Minot saw something wistful, something hurt,—saw things that moved him to put everything to a sudden test. He leaped to his feet and pulled madly at the bell cord.

"What—what have you done?" Startled, she stared at him.

"I've stopped the train. I'm going to ride to Jacksonville as I rode to San Marco—ages ago. I'm not going alone."

"Indeed?"

"Quick. The conductor will be here in a minute. Here's a card and pencil—write a note for Aunt Mary. Say you'll meet them in Jacksonville! Hurry, please!"

"Mr. Minot!" With great diginty.

"One last ride together. One last chance for me to—to set things right if I can."

"If you can."

"If—I admit it. Won't you give me the chance? I thought you would be game. I dare you!"

For a second they gazed into each other's eyes. The train had come to a stop, and Aunt Mary stirred fretfully in her sleep. With sudden decision Cynthia Meyrick wrote on the card and dropped it on her slumbering relative.

"I know I'll be sorry—but—" she gasped.

"Hurry! This way! The conductor's coming there!"

A moment later they stood together on the platform of the Sunbeam station, while the brief little train disappeared indignantly in the distance.

"You shouldn't have made me do that!" cried the girl in dismay. "I'm always doing things on the spur of the moment—things I regret afterward—"

"I know. You explained that to me once. But you can also do things on the spur of the moment that you're glad about all your life. Oh—good morning, Barney Oldfield."

"Good morning," replied the rustic chauffeur with gleeful recognition. "Where's it to this time, mister?"

"Jacksonville. And no hurry at all." Minot held open the door and the girl stepped into the car.

"The gentleman is quite mistaken," she said to the chauffeur. "There is a very great hurry."

"Ages of time until luncheon," replied Minot blithely, also getting in. "If you were thinking of announcing—something—then."

"I shall have nothing to announce. I'm sure. But I must be in Jacksonville before that train. Father will be furious."

"Trust me, lady," said the chauffeur, grinding again at his hooded musicbox. "I've been doing stunts with this car since I saw you last. Been over a hundred miles from Sunbeam. Begins to look as though Florida wasn't going to be big enough, after all."

He leaped to the wheel, and again that ancient automobile carried Cynthia Meyrick and the representative of Lloyds out of the town of Sunbeam. But the exit was not a laughing one. The girl's eyes were serious, cold, and with real concern in his voice Minot spoke:

"Won't you forgive me—can't you? I was only trying to be faithful to the man who sent me down here—faithful through everything—as I should be faithful to you if you gave me the chance. Is it too late—Cynthia—"

"There was a time," said the girl, her eyes wide, "when it was not too late. Have you forgotten? That night on the balcony, when I threw myself at your feet, and you turned away. Do you think that was a happy moment for me?"

"Was it happy for me, for that matter?"

"Oh, I was humiliated, ashamed. Then your silly rescue of my gown—your advice to me to marry Harrowby—"

"Would you have had me throw over the men who trusted me—"

"I—I don't know. I only know that I can't forgive what has happened—in a minute—"

"What was that last?"

"Nothing."

"You said in a minute."

"Your ears are deceiving you."

"Cynthia—you're not going to punish me because I was faithful—Don't you suppose I tried to get some one in my place?"

"Did you?"

"The day I first rode in this car with you. And then—I stopped trying—"

"Why?"

"Because I realized that if some one came in my place I'd have to go away and never see you again—and I could not do that. I had to be near you, dear girl—don't worry, he can't hear, the motor's too noisy—I had to be where I could see that little curl making a question mark round your ear—where I could hear your voice—I had to be near you even if to do it I must break my heart by marrying you to another man. I loved you. I love you now—"

A terrific crash interrupted. Dolefully the chauffeur descended from the car to make an examination. Dolefully he announced the result.

"Busted right off," he remarked. "Say, I'm sorry. I'll have to walk back to the garage at Sunbeam and—and I'm afraid you'll have to jest sit here until I come back."

He went slowly down the road, and the two sat in that ancient car in the midst of sandy desolation.

"Cynthia," Minot cried. "I worship you. Won't you—"

The girl gave a strange little cry.

"I wanted to be cross with you a little longer," she said almost tearfully. "But I can't. I wonder why I can't. I cried all night at the thought of never seeing you again. I wonder why I cried. I guess—it's because—for the first time—I'm really—in love."

"Cynthia!"

"Oh, Dick—don't let me change my mind again—ever—ever!"

"Only over my dead body!"

With one accord they turned and looked at that quaint southern chauffeur plodding along through the dust and the sunshine. It did not seem to either of them that there was any danger of his looking back.

And, happily, he didn't.

THE END.

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Lot No. 93 AR-310. AJAX high grade, rubber surface roofing, put up 108 square feet to the roll, two to three pieces to a roll, complete with nails and cement. 3 ply, 94c; 2 ply, 84c; 1 ply, 74c; ½ ply..... 38c

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Lot No. 93 AR-410. Galvanized roofing, full 26 gauge, heavy weight, 2½ in. corrugated sheets, 4 ft. and 4½ ft. long only. This material, in addition to being galvanized, will be *painted free of charge.* Price per square of 100 square feet..... $1.95

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All the above prices are f. o. b. cars Chicago, NOT freight prepaid.

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THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers.

I would like to have some reader tell me what to do for a cow that gives bloody milk. We have tried several remedies, but to no avail. Only one teat is affected a few times in two or three weeks.—M., Pennsylvania.

I have a steer 2 years old, which seems to be stiff all over at times during the last two months. The animal gets better for awhile and then his condition changes for the worse. I cannot tell whether the soreness is in his joints or his feet. His nose appears rough, as if the skin was coming off, but it doesn't seem to be sore. He eats very heartily but slobbers while chewing his food. Will some Farmstead reader tell the trouble and give a remedy?—S., Kentucky.

I would like to know if some reader could tell me how to teach a young horse to perform tricks.—B., Michigan.

ICE FOR FARMERS

Ice is a commodity which almost every farmer can have during the summer months if a little attention is given to the proper methods of storage at this time.

A common type of ice house, and one that seems to give good satisfaction, is a pit dug in the ground or on the side of a slope, covered with a board roof to keep out the snow and rain and serve as a shade. Straw is used between the walls of the pit and the ice. One instance has been observed where baled straw was used with good results.

In the construction of any ice house, whether pit or above ground, the walls should be properly insulated so that they will not admit heat from the outside. Ventilation should be provided for the space above the ice by an opening at each end near the peak of the roof.

ATTRACTIVE PACKING

While quality is an essential requirement in the marketing of any farm and fruit product, it is by no means the only factor in selling at the highest price.

First of all, the packages used should be new and clean. The neater the package, the better the fruit will appear. While the products packed should be of uniform size and color throughout the package, the top layer should be arranged so as to attract the eye of the buyer. Further, the package should in every instance be well filled. The buyer is very quick to notice shortness in measure, or any deficiency in a well topped or rounded finish. In small fruit, such as the strawberry, particular attention should be given to have every berry in perfect condition, with the calyx or hull attached. The individual fruits should not be arranged in layers in the box, nor should the top be arranged to show a uniform red color, but rather, the calyx should show in with the red. For the best effect, and for particular markets where the grower has steady customers, the berries should be graded into two sizes. This is to give uniformity to the fruit, and will make the package more attractive.

THE GARDEN

TREATING POTATO SEED

Potatoe diseases such as fusarium, stem rot and scab, live over winter on the seed and in the soil. Planting infected seed in diseased soil simply perpetuates the disease. The way to prevent scab is to disinfect seed potatoes and plant them in clean soil upon which the crop has not been grown for several years preceding. Thorough treatment with a solution of one pint commercial formalin to 40 gallons water will destroy disease spores. Corrosive sublimate also can be used. Dissolve four ounces in five gallons hot water and after it cools, add 25 gallons water. Soak the tubers for 1½ hours in this solution when they may be cut and planted.

GARDEN FERTILIZERS

In a vegetable garden where so many plants are grown with such varying plant food requirements, it is entirely impracticable to attempt to compound fertilizer formulas suitable for the various groups of vegetables. It is far more satisfactory to supply liberal quantities of all the fertilizing elements deficient in the soil. In this way each plant will be sufficiently supplied with plant food for full development, says Bulletin 106 of the Georgia station.

Animal manures of almost any kind are good for enriching the garden soil. In fact, it is quite difficult to maintain the fertility of a soil so heavily cropped as a vegetable garden unless there is an available supply of animal manures of some kind. Horse stable manure is the most convenient to apply; and it is very excellent for a garden, provided there is not too much coarse particles of bedding applied just before the garden is to be planted. Winter is a good time to apply manure to the garden soil. The manure should be hauled out and spread over all the garden area that is not occupied with vegetables. Even then the manure may be strewn along between the rows of vegetables and allowed to decompose until the vegetables are taken off and the soil turned for another crop. There is little danger of applying too much stable manure to the garden soil. If the manure is well decomposed, or if applied and plowed in a month or two before planting time, it may be used at the rate of 25 to 30 tons per acre with beneficial effect to the crops grown.

Where there is a scarcity of stable manure, it may be well to purchase a few loads for the garden. However, on the average farm the alert gardener will usually find a sufficient quantity of animal manures near at hand. If a cow, pigs and poultry are kept, the cow stall, the pigs pens and the poultry houses should be cleaned out at regular intervals and the contents spread over the garden soil and worked in. In addition to adding plant food, the heavy application of such animal manures enliven the soil so as to admit more air and thus induce greater bacterial action; it also increases the moisture-holding capacity by rendering the soil more friable and sponge-like.

Most garden soils will be benefited also by an application of lime at the rate of three or four tons per acre every few years. The judicious use of lime corrects acity, renders compact soils more friable and makes loose sandy soils more compact.

POULTRY

SEX OF GEESE

Determining the sex of geese is a difficult thing to do before along in January or February when the birds begin to think about mating and laying. Then the stronger and larger gander will drive all the rest from the pen and if watched they can soon be noted. They do not drive the hens, but will drive or fight the males. Then, too, the male bird has a more masculine-looking neck and head.

It is hardly possible to select the male birds in a flock of geese at this season.

ABOUT INCUBATORS

In setting up and operating an incubator it is important to follow the directions of the manufacturer. As the cost of the machine is small compared with the eggs it hatches, it is a good investment to get a well-constructed incubator instead of a cheap one. The equipment of most incubators is so subject to change that particular lamps, regulators, etc., can not be recommended. The good lamp, however, has a bowl large enough to hold enough oil to burn 36 hours under average weather conditions, is easy to remove and replace, is set absolutely tight in position, and is at a convenient height.

An incubator holding 60 eggs calls for as much time and care as one holding 360. For ordinary use, a machine of at least 150-egg capacity seems most satisfactory. On those large farms that use individual-lamp incubators, the machine usually holds from 300 to 400 eggs, and a small machine is sometimes used for a preliminary test, the eggs being transferred to the large incubator after the first or second test. Large machines cost less in proportion to the number of eggs they hold than smaller ones.

Chickens are more even in size when they are all hatched within a short time of each other than when the incubating period is extended over many weeks. Many poultrymen, therefore, believe that it pays to have an incubator large enough to hatch most of their stock in two, or at most, three hatches. Much time intending to the incubators and brooders is saved in this way. A fair estimate for a poultry farm is to have the incubator hold as many eggs as there are hens, provided that about half of the flock is to be renewed yearly and no outside hatching is carried on.

THE DAIRY

CONCERNING MILKING

Regularity is a good practice in all things, but in milking it is imperative. As a rule the cow is milked at 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning in winter and at about 5 o'clock of mornings in summer. The evening milking is done very early in winter and very late in summer. The unequal periods are made for the cow by this sun-to-sun milking, and as a consequence the quality of her milk and the quantity of the same, as well as the length of her annual period of milking are reduced.

The cow can do her best only when milked at equal and regular daily periods of about 12 hours each the year around. The full supply of milk is not in the udder ready to be drawn out before milking time comes, but some of it is produced by the glands during the operation of milking. The udder, however, is usually filled and the cow becomes accustomed to this, but if the operation of milking is delayed and the udder becomes unusually full it begins to pain the cow, and the glands cease to some extent to secret milk and they will then not be stimulated to good activity during the process of milking. This injures the glands and produces a decrease in the milk flow.

So it is very important that the milking be done regularly at as near the same time each morning and evening as possible. And it is also well that the persons doing the milking do not change often, for each person has a little different manner of milking than another and a change causes the cow to feel uneasy, and, in some cases, if the change is repeated too often, it may injure the udder and the cow will give less milk as a result.

It is important, too, that cows be milked clean. There is a loss in two ways in not milking them clean. Not only does the owner lose the milk, but the cow will soon have a swollen udder, which may result in the loss of a quarter or ruin the whole cow, as far as milking is concerned. And, beside, if a cow testing 4 per cent butterfat be milked and the first fourth of the milk be tested, it will probably only test about 2 per cent, and it may even be a little lower. The second fourth will test between 3 and 4 per cent and keep on increasing, and the very last milk, or strippings, sometimes tests as high as 12 and even 15 per cent. Hence, the importance of getting the strippings.

In order to obtain the best results the cows should not be milked hurriedly one time and then quite slowly at another. Neither should milking be stopped every few minutes. After the flow is started the milking should be steady until finished.

At milking time it is best that the cow be comfortable and contented. She should have consumed at least a portion of her food before the milking begins, so she will have been satisfied and willing to part with her milk. It is also well that clean, fresh water be offered her before beginning the milking process.

THE ORCHARD

CULTURE OF GRAPES

Fall or winter pruning of grape vines in the home garden, as well as on the commercial plantation, may be done at any time during mild weather while the vines are in a dormant condition. In general, the period from November to March gives the most satisfactory results, but the work should in all cases be done at least a week or ten days before the vines are likely to start into growth.

In the colder sections of the country, wherever varieties not hardy enough to withstand severe winters are grown, the vines must be artificially protected. Under such circumstances the vines should be pruned as soon as they become dormant. The system of pruning should be such as to easily admit of laying down the stalk and canes for next season's fruit production. The next step is to cover these parts with litter, leaves or earth in such a way as to protect them from severe or repeated freezing and thawing and to leave them so covered until just before the season for growth the following spring.

There are several varieties of grapes, each adapted to particular sections of the country, and each responds best to a particular method of culture, pruning and training.

The vines normally produces its fruit on shoots of the current season's growth, which in turn grow from buds developed the previous seasons. All pruning must, therefore, be based on this characteristic of the plant. After determining the system of pruning best suited to the conditions, species and variety, the vine should be so handled, during its early life, as to develop a general framework of the type desired.

The pruning the first winter after the planting of the vines is determined by the character of the growth made by the plants. If the growth has been short and weak, all the wood except the strongest shoot should be removed, and this should be cut back to two or three buds. If a strong growth has been made and there is one straight, well-ripened shoot, all other growth should be removed and this cane cut back to the height at which it is intended to head the vine. This will concentrate all the force and growth of the plant into the cane which is to become the trunk of the vine. From this only such shoots should be allowed to grow as are needed for shaping the vine for the following, its first fruiting season. After this framework has been established, the fruit-bearing part of the plant should be so pruned that it will be renewed from year to year and so adjusted to the variety and the food supply as never to allow the plant to overbear, but at the same time to induce it to bear its full capacity. Under such treatment the body of the plant will gradually become stronger and its fruiting capacity will increase correspondingly.

The manner of renewing the bearing wood of a vine depends in a large measure on the species to which the variety belongs and the kind of trellis used for training it.

Not only do different countries have different methods of pruning and training, but methods often vary in the several districts of the same country. Those interested in the methods of pruning and training used in this country will find them illustrated and described in farmers' bulletin No. 471, entitled Grape Propagation, Pruning and Training, which can be had free on application to the United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

LIVE STOCK

PASTURING SHEEP

The keeping of a few sheep on the farm is now generally admitted to be not only advisable, but highly economical. The question of fencing the cow pasture, or weed patch, so as to keep the sheep out of the fields is a general problem. Of course, the pasture can be fenced sheep tight, but the average farmer considers this outlay too expensive, considering the returns.

A farmer near Logan, Utah, seems to have solved this difficulty, and for $5 says he can arrange for the keeping of ten, or even fifteen sheep on his farm and allow them the use of his entire cow pasture and several weed patches besides. This is how he does it:

He buys several rod lengths of netwire about 5 feet in height. This he fastens together at the ends, thus making a circle of net-wire. This will stand on its edge, forming a circular enclosure as large as the length of the wire will allow. Inside this he places his sheep. He had a pen such as described, about 30 feet in diameter. This was constructed from about 100 feet of wire-net and cost him in the neighborhood of $5. Inside he had six or seven head of sheep. He moved the pen from time to time as the sheep ate the grass down. This was easily done, as, with the aid of his hired man, he simply dragged it along. As the new feed appeared the sheep ran to it and were thus out of the way. Thre minutes was all the time required.

Where alfalfa lots are used for pasturing hogs the above method would work equally as well as for sheep. The cost of fencing a large enclosure hogtight would be eliminated and hundreds of farmers would keep sheep and hogs on their farms where now they think it too expensive to fence for them.

SILAGE IN WINTER

Investigations at the Missouri experiment station show conclusively that cattle can be wintered economically on a ration made up largely of silage, according to F. B. Mumford, dean of the college of agriculture, University of Missouri.

In one experiment, a ration of corn silage and clover hay without grain fed to yearling cattle for 150 days resulted in a gain of 200 pounds for the feeding period of 150 days at a total cost of $11.60, or a cost of 5.5 cents a pound of gain, as compared with a total cost of $15.75, and 7.8 cents a pound, when a similar lot of cattle was fed on six pounds of shelled corn per head per day and clover hay.

These results have been confirmed in other experiments which all point to the conclusion that when silage constitutes the major portion of the ration fed to wintering or stock cattle, the cost of wintering is much reduced.

SCOURS

For scours in horses feed, a mixture of whole oats and one-ninth part of wheat bran by weight, allowing one and one-fifth pounds of this for each hundred pounds of body weight as a day's ration. In the same way feed one pound of hay per hundred pounds of body weight. Increase hay and decrease the grain mixture when the horse is idle. Let him run out in the yard daily, when not at work and when the weather is fine. Muzzle him between meals if he eats his bedding. Allow free access to rock salt. Give the drinking water before meals unless he has access to pure water at all times. Have his teeth attended to by a veterinarian, and if he bolts his feed mix some hard peas with it or put it in a very large box, or have some cobblestones in the feed box.

FARM BRIEFS

A man who buys poor seed buys trouble and loss.

Growing horses and mules may be fed a liberal ration of corn silage, but they must have some hay and grain along with it. A few pounds of silage a day is good for work horses too, but they should not be expected to eat a lot of it because they need a more concentrated ration.

A good brood sow should be fairly low set, of good length, good constitution, deep bodied, with a strong back and symmetrical throughout.

It does not require long years of experience or much expense to grow all the choice fruit you can use at home, and it will pay large returns, both in pleasure and money, to have all the fruit you can utilize.

Hogs need properly ventilated, not drafty, houses, with plenty of dry, clean straw for bedding.

No one should start into the growing of poultry on a large scale with the idea of getting much out of fancy breeding and showing. Better start with the production of a fine line of table eggs and dressed poultry and in the course of years branch out into the fancy business. It takes much more knowledge and experience to handle the fancy side than it does the practical side.

One of the most important things in painting a new building is to have a good prime. Ocher is one of the worst to use and no oxide makes a good primer for wood; neither mixes perfectly with linseed oil.

The Abington is one of the choicest strawberries for the home garden. It is of only medium size, a moderate bearer and plant maker, but the quality is unsurpassed.

The straw shed for hogs is almost sure to be either damp or dusty. Either condition invites disease.

Head cheese is made from the flesh on the hog's head. Clean the head, dig out the ears and eyes and cut off the end of the snout. Split open the skull and remove the brains. Then boil until the flesh is thoroughly cooked and will clean readily from the bones. The hide or rind can be removed, either before or after boiling. Now chop the meat fine and make it into balls or brick form. The meat can be flavored with sage or other herbs and salted to suit the taste.

Milk must be promptly cooled and kept cold. The growth of germs is checked by cold.

Scaly legs on poultry can be cured by rubbing the feet and shanks with kerosene and lard. Repeat once a week for several times until cured. Where the legs are very scaly, they should be first soaked in warm, soapy water to soften the scales.

It should be unnecessary to say that anti-freeze solutions should not be placed in storage batteries, but this trick is being done quite frequently by unthinking persons. When the weather is below zero a storage battery will deliver one-fourth less working force than in warm weather. Reduction of the fluid is usually due to sloppage instead of evaporation, and new fluid should be placed in the cells at least once in three months.

Bean meal is a fairly good cow feed. Cows do not like it very well, but it is nearly always a cheap source of protein, and we should feed some of it for economy's sake.

It is generally advisable to get a gas or oil engine a little bigger than is actually needed to do the work required.

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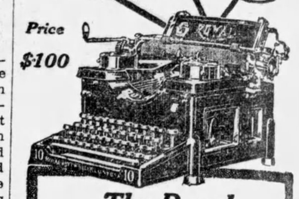

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M'ADOO NAMES HAITI FINANCE COMMITTEE

Washington, Jan. 14.—Secretary McAdoo yesterday appointed the following commission to study financial and trade conditions in Hayti with a view to better commercial relations between that country and the United States: Edward Hidden, president of the Business Men's association of St. Louis; Major General Gorgas, E. R. Graybow of the United Fruit Co., Baltimore; S. M. Hastings, president of the Illinois Manufacturers' association, Chicago, and Leon C. Simons of New Orleans.

U. S. PRIVATE'S TAKEN OFF SHIP

Briton Removes Uniformed Enlisted Man From Vessel Flying American Flag.

New York, Jan 14.—Albert Clark, a private in the Fifth U. S. infantry, was removed from the steamship Santa Marta at Jamaica by a British neutrality officer, according to passengers who arrived here on the Santa Marta today.

After being detained ashore several hours Clark was allowed to return to the ship and proceed here.

Clark, who had served 19 months in the canal zone, was proceeding to Washington under orders to report to the adjutant general and was in full uniform when he was temporarily removed from the Santa Marta, which flies the American flag.

This is said to be the first time a United States soldier has been removed under similar conditions from an American vessel since the war of 1812.

When the Santa Marta stopped at Jamaica enroute from Colon to New York, a British officer boarded the vessel and closely questioned all passengers as to their nationality. Clark said he was born near Vienna, but had taken out his first American citizenship papers some time ago.

The neutrality officer left the ship without comment on Clark's case, but shortly afterward, passengers said, three negro soldiers in uniform boarded the Santa Marta and told Clark to accompany them ashore.

Subsequently Clark said he was taken to what is known as the lower concentration camp on the outskirts of Jamaica and there closely questioned by the commanding officer. While he was absent American passengers on the Santa Marta decided to appeal to the American consul, but before this could be done, Clark returned.

Clark said today he would make a full report of the incident to the war department.

Says Simple Laxative Better than Castor Oil

Case of Chronic Constipation Yields to Mild Laxative Compound.

Writing from The House of the Good Shepherd, at Sunnyside Ave., and 50th St., Seattle, where she is the guest of her life-long friend the Reverend Mother, Mrs. Mary Austin, widow of a wealthy San Franciscan, who lost everything in the fire of 1906, says she experienced speedy relief from the use of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin and that she found this gentle, pleasant-tasting laxative more effective than several doses of castor oil.

The active principles of certain laxative herbs are combined in Dr. Caldwell's syrup Pepsin to act on the eliminative organs in an easy, natural way, without griping or other discomfort. Its freedom from opiate or narcotic drug of every description, combined with its gentle action and positive effect, make it the ideal laxative for family use. Druggists everywhere sell it for fifty cents a bottle.

A bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup

MRS. MARY AUSTIN.

Pepsin should be in every home for use when the occasion arises. A trial bottle, free of charge, can be obtained by writing to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Ill.

BLOCKADE MUST TAKE IN BALTIC

U. S. to Insist Extended Radius Is Needed to Secure Recognition Here.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The United States will not recognize the proposed new blockade of Germany unless it is made absolutely effective.

Cover the Baltic.

To be legal in the eyes of the United States it must not only girdle the shores of Germany on the North sea, but must extend into the Baltic sea and be made effectively to prevent all intercourse across this body of water between the Scandinavian countries and Germany.

This fact was obtained from the highest official sources in the state department. The United States will insist that the blockade, to be made effective, must operate against trade between all neutral countries and Germany, and that it will not so operate unless Norway, Sweden and Denmark are as effectively shut off from commercial intercourse with Germany as the United States, Holland and other neutral countries."

Hazardous Naval Effort.

In German embassy circles it is said that if Great Britain attempts to penetrate the Baltic for the purpose of establishing a blockade, she will have to undertake the most hazardous naval effort of the war. Vessels sent into the landlocked sea, it is said, will be subjected to such vicious attacks from submarines and mines as to cause tremendous losses. In the opinion of German embassy officials, Great Britain dares not make such an attempt, and knows it.

Therefore, it is declared, unless neutral countries in northern Europe will be supinely content to permit Great Britain to blockade absolutely their North Sea coasts, all the talk of a new blockade is nothing more than talk.

INCOME TAX TO STAY AS IT IS

McAdoo Plan for Extending It to Smaller Pay Envelopes Blocked.

Washington, Jan. 17.—It was learned on good authority today that the Democratic members of the house ways and means committee rejected Secretary McAdoo's recommendation for the extension of the income tax to persons of small means at the dinner which the secretary gave in honor of the committee Saturday night.

While rejecting the proposed extension of the income tax, the committee insisted upon a material increase in the tax now levied on larger incomes, as well as a reduction of the supertax exemption from $20,000 to $10,000.

May Boost Drink Taxes.

The committee told the secretary that practically all the additional revenue not gained from thus increasing income taxes could be raised from increased taxes on whisky, beer, wines and tobacco.

The individual income tax now nets the government approximately $40,000,000 annually.

The whisky tax which has been suggested would net about $25,000,000 annually to that already paid, the tobacco tax another $25,000,000, and the beer tax at least $30,000,000.

It was stated today by one of the leading members of the ways and means committee that nothing will be done on the revenue program until the army and navy appropriation bills are out of the way.

Dodge Munitions Tax.

So far members are dodging the question of a munitions tax. They believe that it would not produce sufficient revenue unless the European war should continue several years, which they doubt. The ways and means committee wants to map out its program for the entire period of preparation for better defenses, according to this member, and not for a few months only.

INDICTS FIVE IN NEW WAR PLOT

Jury Names Woman for Trying to Ship Rubber to Germany.

New York, Jan. 15.—Four men and a woman were indicted yesterday by a federal grand jury on a charge of conspiring to violate the customs laws of the United States by shipping contraband rubber to Germany:

Those indicted were:

Edward Weber, a cousin of Albert Weber, an official of the Deutsche bank in Berlin.

Paul Schmidt, Weber's partner in the Rubber and Guayule agency of this city.

Max Jaeger, a German maker of automobile accessories.

Mrs. Annie Dekkers, a native of Holland.

Richard Wohlberg, a naturalized citizen, who operates a rubber and cement factory here.

The Guayule agency is also made a defendant.

According to Assistant United States Attorney Harold Content, Mrs. Dekkers was to have been the go-between. Her sex and the fact that she had been in the habit of making frequent transatlantic trips were relied upon to protect her from suspicion. The rubber was to be carried by her as personal baggage, as it would not have to appear then on the ship's manifest.

Four and a half tons of rubber were obtained by the alleged conspirators, according to Mr. Content, before the first attempt at shipment was made.

On November 27 Mrs. Dekkers took passage on the Ryndam, bound for Rotterdam. She had four trunks and eight packing cases filed with rubber, but which were marked personal baggage. Acting on information given the customs authorities by British agents, Mrs. Dekkers' baggage was held up and she was not permitted to sail.

3,000 HOMELESS IN BERGEN FIRE

Flames Do Nine Million Damages to Norwegian Port City; 50 Killed.

Christiania, Jan. 17.—On a special train that shattered all records for speed on Norwegian railways, King Haakon arrived at Bergen today and took personal charge of the relief measures in the city that was swept yesterday by a fire that caused $9,000,000 loss and made nearly 3,000 persons homeless.

The king was accompanied on his journey by members of his personal staff and General Holtfodt, minister of defense.

Martial law was declared in the stricken city today, not because of any outbreak of disorder but to facilitate the relief measures which were inaugurated by Norwegian troops as soon as the fire was under control.

Thirty-three children and 17 men and women were frozen to death or died from exposure before they could be taken care of. Supplies were lacking.

A regiment of pioneers began the erection of temporary shelters. This work was well under way today while other troops were clearing away the debris in the section where the flames destroyed banks, hotels and business houses. The city was in darkness last night, owing to the destruction of the electric lighting plant.

Business is at a standstill in Bergen, through which passed much of the foreign trade of Norway. Its prosperity has been increased by the war, but cargoes consigned there will be temporarily diverted to other ports.

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7565—Ladies' Apron.

This dainty apron looks like a dress and may be worn instead of one if desired. The front is in one piece and the back is in one piece with half short sleeve cut in one with each section. A sailor collar trims the neck, which opens enough to permit of slipping the apron on over the head. The pattern is cut in one size.

7583—Ladies' Negligee Gown or Sacque.

According to the length this garment may serve as wrapper or dressing sacque. It has a plain bodice, slightly full, with loose sleeve to be made long or short. At the neck is a Quaker collar, and cuffs of corresponding shape finish the sleeves. The skirt may be plaited or gathered.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 46 inches bust measure.

7536—Ladies' Waist.

This handsome waist has a deep shoulder yoke in front and back and this is cut in a single piece. It comes far down on the arm, where it joins the full length sleeves. This is full and gathered at the upper end as well as at the wrist.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 1⅝ yards of 44-inch material and 1¾ yards of ruffling.

7544—Ladies' Dressing Sacque.

In this ultra simple garment we have also an extremely graceful model. It has the plain sacque cut in front and back, with the fullness of the front held in by smocking or gathers at each side and that of the back held in at the center. There is a flat collar at the neck and a strap band cuff at the half length sleeve. The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure.

7515—Ladies' Skirt.

This model is made with 3 gores and has a yoke belt which is applied across the sides and back. At each side hang pocket straps, which stand away from the body and which give the skirt its popular name of the "Charlie Chaplin" skirt. Serge, corduroy, velveteen, gabardine and similar fabrics are used in making these skirts. The pockets may be of plaid silk.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure.

7553—Ladies' Skirt.

This novel skirt has five gores, those of front and back arranged in panel effect. At each side there is a yoke but as this is applied it may be omitted. The lower edge of the skirt has a circular flare and measures 2¾ yards in the medium size.

7504—Ladies' Waist.

For the soft materials this waist is made with considerable fullness in both front and back and with the neck either open, with small revers and high standing turnover collar or with the revers buttoned together in a shaped ball. The sleeves are also full and end in a cuff at the wrist.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure.

7489—Misses' Dress.

This is a practical dress for general wear. There is a flat collar at the neck and front and back are plain, with front closing. The three gore skirt is trimmed with plaited sections which are inserted at each side below the yoke, with a pocket lap as a finish for the upper end.

The pattern is cut in sizes 14 to 20 years.

The Blade Book of Fashion.

In every home where clothes are made there should be a copy of The Blade Book of Fashions, a 36-page fashion publication which is issued Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. This handsome book shows 400 of the best styles for ladies, misses and children, all which can be made at home. The book illustrates more than 50 of the newest waists and skirts, evening dresses, coats; over 50 beautiful house and street dresses and maternity gowns; over [illegible] dozens of negligees, kimonos and wrappers, underwear, misses' and [illegible] blouses, baby clothes of all kinds, and nearly 100 garments for [illegible] all ages, shirts for men and boys, etc.

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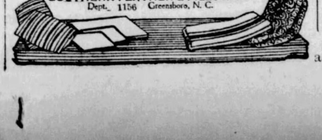

TO STRIKE OFF M'KINLEY COIN

U. S. Mints Will Turn Out 100,000 Gold Dollars as Souvenirs.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The house committee on coinage weights and measures today authorized the minting at the United States mints of 100,000 gold dollar souvenirs, commemorative of the birthplace of William McKinley, at Niles, Ohio.

The issue is to be in aid of the McKinley monument fund for the memorial at Niles.

Senator Harding, J. G. Butler of Youngstown, Representative Cooper and Secretary Waddell, of the Niles chamber of commerce, appeared before the committee which declined to undertake the plan for minting silver dollars, but approved the gold coins on the ground that their rarity would make them desirable and at the same time keep them out of circulation, the government's policy being not to promote souvenirs as circulating medium.

The last coinage of gold dollars was in 1889. The trustees of the monument are to furnish the gold, bullion, or pigs and the mints will turn out the coins after the souvenir design suggested. The memorial promoters will pay for mintage.

The coins are expected to sell at a big premium, and proceeds will go to the monument fund.

WILSON GETS LEADER FOR DEFENSE FIGHT

Rep. Shirley of Kentucky Takes Up Battle.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Hope for the administration's preparedness program was renewed today when it became known that Representative Swagar Shirley of Kentucky, chairman of the subcommittee on fortifications, has agreed to lead the fight for it in the house.

With the majority leader, Representative Kitchin, and the chairman of the military affairs committee, Representative Hay, outspoken in their opposition to the recommendations of the President, the task of securing a fighting advocate to lead the effort to secure preparedness, was a difficult one.

Administration leaders declared today a careful count shows more than one-third of the Democrats and fully three-fourths of the Republicans will vote for the administration bill.

PLANS STATUE FOR WHITLOCK

Paris Paper Makes Suggestion for After War.

Paris, Jan. 17.—The Petit Journal today suggests that a statue of Brand Whitlock, American minister to Belgium, be erected after the war in recognition of his courage in returning to help the Belgians in their trials and suffering.

A LAMP WITHOUT A WICK

The Sunshine Safety Lamp Co., 843 Factory Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., has a new portable gasoline lamp which gives the most powerful home light in the world—a blessing to every home not equipped with gas or electricity. 300 Candle Power at one cent per night. This remarkable lamp has no wick and no chimney, is absolutely safe and gives such universal satisfaction they the sending it on Free Trial. They want one person in each locality to whom they can refer new customers. Take advantage of their free trial offer. Agents wanted. Write them today.

WILSON TO FIGHT ANY MUNITIONS EMBARGO

His Spokesman Protests Airing Foreign Policy.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The first direct evidence that the Wilson administration will oppose with every force in its possession the passage by congress of any munition embargo resolutions came today. Representative B. P. Harrison of Mississippi, member of the house foreign affairs committee, and one of the administration spokesmen on the floor, in a speech defended the Wilson foreign policy in this position.

Harrison, acting, it is believed, for President Wilson, voiced a vigorous protest against "indiscriminate discussion" of foreign affairs in public, saying "they embarrass the United States in its dealings with the European belligerents." He also rebuked in friendly terms, Rep. Gardner for his recent "pro-British utterance" and Rep. Shackelford for his defense of American pro-Germans.

"There are few, indeed, in this country," said Harrison, "who, in case of war would not place America first."

Harrison recited numerous precedents in this country's history where it refrained from placing an embargo on arms to belligerents and insisted that this line of action always has been followed by England and Prussia.

Good for coughs, colds and grip, and correct catarrhal conditions wherever located. Try Peruna in tablet form, convenient to carry, easy to take and effective. Fifty doses for fifty cents.

If your druggist cannot supply you, write the Peruna Co., Columbus, O.

KAZAN

by JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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Continued From First Page.

dians, but we hear it is wiping out the Chippewas between the Albany and the Churchill." He left the same day with his winded dogs. "I'm off to carry word to the Reveillon people to the west," he explained.

Three days later, word came from Churchill that all of the company's servants and his majesty's subjects west of the bay should prepare themselves for the coming of the Red Terror. Williams' thin face turned as white as the paper he held, as he read the words of the Churchill factor.

"It means dig graves," he said. "That's the only preparation we can make."

He read the paper aloud to the men at Fond du Lac, and every available man was detailed to spread the warning throughout the post's territory. There was a quick harnessing of dogs, and on each sledge that went out was a roll of red cotton cloth—rolls that were ominous of death, lurid signals of pestilence and horror, whose truth sent shuddering chills through the men who were about to scatter them among the forest people. Kazan and Gray Wolf struck the trail of one of these sledges on the Gray Beaver, and followed it for half a mile. The next day, farther to the west, they struck another one, and on the fourth day still a third. The last trail was fresh, and Gray Wolf drew back from it as if stung, her fangs snarling. On the wind there came to them the pungent odor of smoke. They cut at right angles to the trail, Gray Wolf leaping clear of the marks in the snow, and climbed to the cap of a ridge. To windward of them, and down on the plain, a cabin was burning. A team of huskies and a man were disappearing in the spruce forest. Deep down in his throat Kazan gave a rumbling whine. Gray Wolf stood as rigid as a rock. In the cabin a plague-dead man was burning. It was the law of the North. And the mystery of the funeral pyre came again to Kazan and Gray Wolf. This time they did not howl, but slunk down into the farther plain, and did not stop that day until they had buried themselves deep in a dry and sheltered swamp ten miles to the north.

After this they followed the days of the most terrible in all the history and weeks which marked the winter of nineteen hundred and ten as one of the Northland—a single month in which wild life as well as human hung in the balance, and when cold, starvation and plague wrote a chapter in the lives of the forest people which will not be forgotten for generations to come.

In the swamp Kazan and Gray Wolf found a home under a windfall. It was a small comfortable nest, shut in entirely from the snow and wind. Gray Wolf took possession of it immediately. She flattened herself out on her belly, and panted to show Kazan her contentment and satisfaction. Nature again kept Kazan close at her side. A vision came to him, unreal and dream-like, of that wonderful night under the stars—ages and ages ago, it seemed—when he had fought the leader of the wolf-pack, and young Gray Wolf had crept to his side after his victory and had given herself to him for mate. But this mating season there was no running after the doe or the caribou, or mingling with the wild pack. They lived chiefly on rabbit and spruce partridge, because of Gray Wolf's blindness. Kazan could hunt those alone. The hair had now grown over Gray Wolf's sightless eyes. She had ceased to grieve, to rub her eyes with her paws, to whine for the sunlight, the golden moon and the stars. Slowly she began to forget that she had ever seen those things. She could now run more swiftly at Kazan's flank. Scent and hearing had become wonderfully keen. She could wind a caribou two miles distant, and the presence of man she could pick up at an even greater distance. On a still night she had heard the splash of a trout half a mile away. And as these two things—scent and hearing—became more and more developed in her, those same senses became less active in Kazan.

He began to depend upon Gray Wolf. She would point out the hiding-place of a partridge fifty yards from their trail. In their hunts she became the leader—until game was found. And as Kazan learned to trust to her in the hunt, so he began just as instinctively to heed her warnings. If Gray Wolf reasoned, it was to the effect that without Kazan she would die. She had tried hard now and then to catch a partridge, or a rabbit, but she had always failed. Kazan meant life to her. And—if she reasoned—it was to make herself indispensable to her mate. Blindness had made her different than she would otherwise have been. Again nature promised motherhood to her. But she did not—as she would have done in the open, and with sight—hold more and more aloof from Kazan as the days passed. It was her habit, spring, summer and winter, to snuggle close to Kazan and lie with her beautiful head resting on his neck or back. If Kazan snarled at her she did not snap back, but slunk down as though struck a blow. With her warm tongue she would lick away the ice that froze to the long hair between Kazan's toes. For days after he had run a sliver in his paw she nursed his foot. Blindness had made Kazan absolutely necessary to her existence—and now, in a different way, she became more and more necessary to Kazan. They were happy in their swamp home. There was plenty of small game about them, and it was warm under the windfall. Rarely did they go beyond the limits of the swamp to hunt. Out on the more distant plains and the barren ridges they occasionally heard the cry of the wolf-pack on the trail of meat, but it no longer thrilled them with a desire to join in the chase.

One day they struck farther than usual to the west. They left the swamp, crossed a plain over which a fire had swept the preceding year, climbed a ridge, and descended into a second plain. At the bottom Gray Wolf stopped and sniffed the air. At these times Kazan always watched her, waiting eagerly and nervously if the scent was too faint for him to catch. But today he caught the edge of it, and he knew why Gray Wolf's ears flattened, and her hindquarters drooped. The scent of game would have made her rigid and alert. But it was not the game smell. It was human, and Gray Wolf slunk behind Kazan and whined. For several minutes they stood without moving or making a sound, and then Kazan led the way on. Less than three hundred yards away they came to a thick clump of scrub spruce, and almost ran into a snow-smothered tepee. It was abandoned. Life and fire had not been there for a long time. But from the tepee had come the mansmell. With legs rigid and his spine quivering Kazan approached the opening to the tepee. He looked in. In the middle of the tepee, lying on the charred embers of a fire, lay a ragged blanket—and in the blanket was wrapped the body of a little Indian child. Kazan could see the tiny moccasined feet. But so long had death been there that he could scarcely smell the presence of it. He drew back, and saw Gray Wolf cautiously nosing about a long and peculiarly shaped hummock in the snow. She had traveled about it three times, but never approaching nearer than a man could have reached with a rifle barrel. At the end of her third circle she sat down on her haunches, and Kazan went close to the hummock and sniffed. Under that bulge in the snow, as well as in the tepee, there was death. They slunk away, their ears flattened and their tails drooping until they trailed the snow, and did not stop until they reached their swamp home. Even there Gray Wolf still sniffed the horror of the plague, and her muscles twitched and shivered as she lay close at Kazan's side.

To Be Continued.

WHAT 15c WILL DO

The little matter of **15c** in stamps will bring you the **Pathfinder** for **13** weeks on trial. The **Pathfinder** is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's Capital, for the Nation's people that gives all the news of the world and that tells the truth and only the truth; now in its 22d year. This paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but $1.a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the **Pathfinder** is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is at last. Send only 15c to show that you might like such a paper, and we will send the **Pathfinder** on probation **13** weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in New Friends.

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WOULD YOU show this standard high grade 42 key fully visible typewriter to your friends and let them see wherein it excells any other $100 typewriter, if by doing this and rendering other small assistance, you could easily earn one **FREE** to keep as your own? Then by post card or letter to us simply say, *"Mail Particulars."*

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Locket, Chain and Bracelet FREE SELL 6 BOXES OF ROSEBUD SALVE at 25c each. Great remedy for burns, sores, eczema, piles, catarrh, corns, bunions, etc., return the $1.50 and we will forward these 3 handsome Gold laid premiums or choice from our catalog. SEND

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ROSEBUD PERFUME CO.
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EDISON BATTERY NOT CAUSE OF E-2 BLAST

Explosion on Submarine Is Still a Mystery.

New York, Jan. 17.—The cause of the explosion within the hull of the submarine E-2 in the New York navy yard Saturday, by which four men were killed and 10 injured, was still undetermined today. A board of investigation appointed by Rear Admiral Usher continued its inquiry and was assisted by Admiral Grant, who was ordered here from Philadelphia. It is said that this board will complete its inquiry today and will forward its findings to the navy department without making them public.

Three of the men injured by the explosion are in a serious condition in Brooklyn hospitals. They are Louis C. Miles, chief electrician of the E-2; John Halsey, gunner's mate, and Guy H. Clark, Jr., machinist's mate.

"The Edison storage battery with which the E-2 was equipped, was absolved from blame in a statement issued last night by Miller Reece Hutchinson, chief engineer for Thomas A. Edison and a member of the naval advisory board. Mr. Hutchinson said he had formed a tentative opinion as to the cause of the disaster, after making an investigation, and that he saw no reason to recommend any changes in the Edison battery. He declared that the battery in the E-2 was not damaged.

NERVOUS WOMEN.

IT'S THE SAME EVERYWHERE IN OHIO.

Cambridge, Ohio.—"I was nervous, run down and in bad shape. I had female trouble and took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription to build me up and as a nervine. It helped my heart and nerves and did me good."—Mrs. Daisy E. Turner, 825 Turner Ave., Cambridge, O.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is and has been for over forty years just the medicine that every woman needs when passing through the changing days. It is not a secret prescription, for its ingredients are printed on the wrapper; it's a temperance medicine.

Not only does it build up the entire system and make it strong and vigorous enough to withstand the organic disturbances, but it has a quieting effect upon the feminine organism that reduces the distress to a minimum. For any womanly ailment, disease or complaint, no matter of how long standing, we advise anxious women to get Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, in either liquid or tablet form.

THIS BOOK EXPLAINS.

If you will send three dimes or stamps, to pay for wrapping and mailing and enclose this notice, Dr. Pierce, of the Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., will send you a revised copy of his Common Sense Medical Adviser, in cloth binding, 1008 pages, with color plates. Just what you need in case of sickness or accident. Treats of Physiology, Anatomy, Sex problems, Marriage relations, Hygiene, Exercise, Disease and its prevention.

JAIL GERMAN MILK DEALERS

Dresden Authorities Hear of Profits Made on Skimmed Article.

Dresden, Jan. 17. — Fourteen milk dealers here recently faced the criminal court under charges of fraud committed against their customers. At their trial the accused men confessed they skimmed the milk they received from the farmers before they sold it.

Their average profits from their fraudulent methods amounted to $3 a day.

TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1916.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is specially prepared for the American home.

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Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second -class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Guaranteed Circulation

The circulation of the Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

There are boils and rumors of boils.

Uncle John Rockefeller says the earth is good enough for him. He won't sell it.

Sneeze unto others as you would have others sneeze unto you.

After a politician has opened his mouth and put his foot in it his next move is to repudiate the interview.

Conscience never threatens. All it says is: "I'm telling you."

England must like the hero of fiction, who gets mussed up many times before his final triumph.

Grip is more annoying than neutrality, but it doesn't last so long.

Horse meat may come, but no colts will go to the slaughterhouse, where all too many calves are sacrificed.

In winter the simple life is full of goose pimples.

This a great country. The original John Jacob Astor came over in the steerage. Now one of his offspring has bought into the peerage.

Among those who believed in preparedness may be mentioned old Noah.

About the time one begins to despair of Christianity some congregation wakes up and adds two or three hundred dolars to the pastor's salary; then the world seems brighter.

Leap year brings no special privileges to the married woman who already has her husband trained to jump through a hoop when she snaps her fingers.

Age is not a guarantee against piffle.

A chilblain on one foot will do much toward keeping the mind off a corn on the other foot, thus maintaining a sort of mental balance.

If a man so lives that his wife looks upon matrimony as a great institution, he doesn't need to care whom the neighbors select for model husband honors.

Tom Reed defined a statesman as a dead politician. Following his line of reasoning, maybe a patriot is a dead jingo.

The hen lays. The egg dealer lies.

How to get a political office without seeming to want it requires talent that few possess.

What has become of the old-fashioned American government that used to protect Americans wherever they went?

King George, it is said, is able to ride his favorite mount. Then his horsemanship must have improved.

Man alive, kicks up the dust.
Swallows germs, die he must.

Thomas Edison, Guglielmo Marconi, Nicola Tesla and James Graham Bell have done great things, but we should not forget the inventor of the can opener and safety pin.

To tight corsets, chin-chin collars, wet feet and winter itch there is no place like home.

Castor oil always keeps its promises.

Somewhere there ought to be a college professor to fit into that supreme court vacancy.

We see an illustration of the backward dive in a swimming tank. It is recommended for stout ladies. Why should any woman be fat, when a backward dive will cure her?

Carranza must be a pacifist at heart. In his beautifully calm mind those Americans who were massacred needed no protection.

The bartender, when he prescribes, does not guarantee a cure or no pay.

Suggested as a practical leap year proposal. "Will you be my Meal Ticket!"

A Milwaukee man who is now in jail has eight wives. Must have been sent there for safe keeping.

Nearly every boy who has imagination would like to live in a cave.

The fellow who doesn't know it all can learn something every day.

"Give us this day a chance to earn our daily bread" would make a fine morning prayer.

Somebody says grip is winter hay fever. But it isn't. Grip hits you when you're not looking. Hay fever is a gentleman.

A Cleveland minister says heaven and hell are conditions of the mind. Let's keep sweet.

Save the calves. The prodigals all want chicken, anyway.

Colonel Roosevelt's enemies hate him for not showing a weak and equivocal attitude toward something or other of national importance.

"Professor Taft clasped hands in front of him." Evidently he is more athletic than in the days when he was President.

Still worse would have been the alternative: "Love me, love my cat."

Great Britain talks of dealing kindly with those who have conscientious scruples against fighting; and if she does some Englishmen will have more conscientious scruples than there were goose-pimples on September Morn that time.

Opportunity goes right by the place where the loafers congregate.

UPSETTING THE BALANCE OF NATURE

The government biological survey reports, somewhat proudly, that the extermination of prairie dogs over large areas of the west has practically been completed. Ninety-nine per cent of the animals in the nastill in progress in Arizona, New Mexico, Utah and Oklahoma have been destroyed. "Active campaigns are still in progress in Airzona, New Mexico, Montana and South Dakota and in the Rio Grande forest of Colorado."

It is a law of nature that where one form of life is destroyed, another form of life is brought into sudden prosperity. Locally, we have the instance of the thorn trees. These were insignificant, scarcely noticeable dwarfs when the old forests were standing. But now no pasture can be let alone for awhile, no field abandoned, but these plants spring up. They grow higher and colonize more thickly than they did under the original conditions. The first settlers considered birds the enemies of their crops. They did all they could do to frighten them away, and destroy them. This served as protection to insect life and now bugs and beetles, flies and moths, are the farmer's enemies, not the birds. Once the people of Jamaica were cursed with snakes. They introduced the mongoose from India to kill off the reptiles, and he did it. Then the mongoose took an interest in bird eggs. Birds decreased in numbers. Insects increased. One cannot enter the woods of Jamaica or cross a field without coming out covered with the ticks. That is unpleasant for human beings, but it is deadly for cattle. So—Jamaicans will tell you—it were better the snakes were endured than that the mongoose should have come.

It may be that what the prairie dog kept down, animal or vegetable, may be dealt with easily. Doubtless, the biological survey has studied the fellow's food and knows all about that matter. But students sometimes misread their findings. If they have done so this time, westerners before many years may be sending up prayers for the return of the prairie dog.

A FORTY-NINTH STATE PROPOSED

The old passion for splitting governments into new subdivisions, establishing state houses and organizing new sets of salaried officers is not dead or even sleeping as soundly as it should.

Less than a year ago, a group of Texans rose upon their tip-toes and shrilled out a demand that their state, the most gloriously unfenced area on the continent, be cut up into two or more mediocre and unimposing commonwealths. They are followed by one Roger M. Andrews, described as "editor, publisher and former state commissioner of mineral statistics," who is agitating a secession of the upper peninsula of Michigan.

Is the upper peninsula of Michigan suffering from the slights and oppressions of the more populous lower peninsula? We doubt it. Is it so far removed geographically, climatically and industrially that the two parts have nothing in common? No. Then why should there be a partition? It would promote a rivalry for the capital among the cities of the upper peninsula. It would give contractors the job of putting up a lot of new state buildings. It would create two new senators to misrepresent, and occasionally represent, their constituents, besides a governor, a lieutenant governor, a treasurer, an auditor and a string of public servants all down the line. If there is any other reason for the new state we'll bet it is mere flubdub.

We'll make another bet. The people of the upper peninsula don't think much of the idea.

THE PHLEGMATIC RACE

The English people have their own way of dealing with governmental innovations.

They declare the things cannot be brought about. They hold street meetings in protest, organize parades, get up monster petitions. They make the most violent and threatening speeches. Gallons of ink are wasted in editorial writing. Pamphlets crowd the mails. An Englishman taking in the milk in the morning picks up a circular promising bloody revolution if the proposals go through. In parliament men bark and snarl at one another. The prime minister is asked the most insulting questions. On the first reading of the bills, the lines between the pros and the antis is sharply drawn. You would think that the empire was about to fall, so excited, so angry, so grim and hard of mouth, is everyone concerned. On the second reading, a calm like a summer morning extends over the commons. And then—all realizing that opposition is done for—everyone takes his medicine meekly. The innovations go into force as tranquilly as a cat purring.

The conscription bill has helped to maintain the great English tradition. It is not permitted to become law until the world is made to think England would rather lose the war than submit to enforced military service.

THAT ONE-TERM PLANK AND MR. BRYAN

Authorized by his secretary, the election authorities of Indiana placed Mr. Wilson's name upon the presidential primary ballots last week. It was the first definite assurance that the President would ignore the Baltimore platform and stand for reelection.

The plank—"we favor a single presidential term * * * and we pledge the candidate of this convention to this principle"—was written by Mr. Bryan. If Mr Wilson runs again without protest or objection or bushwacking on the part of Mr. Bryan, it means that the Nebraskan has repudiated one of the children of his brain. Now that is not the way with Mr. Bryan. He is exceedingly tenacious of policies he has fathered. He has never admitted that free silver was not the cure-all for which he went booming up and down the country. From time to time, he gives indication of perfect faith in it. He is still an anti-expansionist, still fervently an anti-militarist.

In his own good time, we may be sure, Mr. Bryan will demand that the President must keep the pledge of the Baltimore platform. Rebuffed, as he surely will be, he will combine this issue with his issues of anti-preparedness and anti-interference with submarine warfare, and take the field.

ON EASY STREET AGAIN

The railroads did a great piece of business for themselves last year. With a gross income $101,500,000 larger than that of 1914, they yet made a saving in expenses of $69,500,000 over the expenses of the year before. They were left net operating revenues of $1,003,821,041, the first time that this item passed the billion mark.

For several years the railroads lived on short commons. They had poor years, losing years. They had years in which gross income established new high records and net incomes proportionately new low incomes. Labor made demands, and for the most part succeeded in getting them allowed. Legislatures raced with one another to pass restrictive railroad legislation. Tax collectors did their derndest. Permission to increase freight rates was obtained only with greatest difficulty. The struggle was too much for some of the lines and they were carried straight into the receivers' hands. Altogether, the railways had an unhappy time of it.

Yet, from one point of view, this hard sledding was good for the railroads. We think that amazing saving of $69,500,000 proves it. For the companies had to practice economy, willingly or unwillingly. They had to learn to make every pound of equipment, every ton of coal and every gallon of oil, go as far as they could go. They had to learn to bargain like thrifty housewives. They had to trim down luxuries and cut away gingerbread and dewdads.

And the result, $69,500,000—sweets of adversity.

PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES

The presidential primary is an unknown quantity. No one can say what effect it will have on the national conventions. Possibly, delegates will vote on the first ballots faithfully in keeping with instructions, and thereafter vote the old way, according to the deals that can be made, the way the temper of the crowd runs. There are bound to be condemnations of the new systems. Some politicians and many newspapers will pronounce the presidential primary a failure. But it will have broken up some of the evils of the old system. It will have compelled, for the first ballots at least, subservience to the will of the partisan rank and file.

THE WAR OVER CONSCRIPTION

In fighting conscription, the labor unions of England have in mind the experiences of the French labor unions.

There was a great railway strike in France six or seven years ago. It was extremely violent and destructive. At the height of it when tracks were being pulled up and warehouses burned, the government called the reserves to the colors, and that included the strikers. One day a railway striker was engaged in doing his best to prevent the running of trains. The next he was a soldier, armed and vigilant, seeing to it that the railway property was guarded against himself. The government maneuver broke the strike. It is to prevent anything of the sort being worked in England that English union labor virtually threatens civil war.

The chances are that the conscription law will go into effect. Labor leaders are not all of them opposed to it. Some unions refused to send representatives to the congress which was called to advertise labor's objections. There are loopholes in the law, some of them that look absurd, which will let a man out who seeks to avoid military service. But the most potent weapon the conscriptionists have is the argument that England must supply more men for the war or the empire will fall.

In such a crisis, all rights must knuckle to necessity. The labor unions must let the future take care of itself.

THE PRICE OF WATCHFUL WAITING

It has taken the deliberate murder of seventeen Americans to break the calm of the "watchful waiting" policy.

Other Americans have perished in Mexico, three hundred since the beginning of the Madero adventure, we are told, but the administration has been unruffled. Speaking through Secretary Daniels, it has as much as said that Americans who would not quit Mexico upon the first intimation of trouble deserved whatever they received.

Now, however, the administration is really shocked. It actually shudders at the thought of those seventeen poor devils who were stripped, tortured and foully done to death.

It is a sad thing that seventeen men must die all together before there shall be even a hint that action will succeed watchful waiting—a clever term for do-nothing. And we cannot be sure that action will come. We have only the hopeful sign that at last President Wilson is angered.

CONCEALED WEAPONS UNCONCEALED

The Louisville Courier-Journal, condemning the practice, describes the manner of gun-toting in "Bloody Breathitt," Kentucky's most picturesquely homicidal community.

"The custom in Breathitt is to carry long pistols in holsters which swing under the armpit. The bulk of the shooting iron usually is discernible under the coat of the man who goes armed. Often the muzzle wags gently with the motion of the body as the man walks. In summer clothing, especially a man with a long-barrel '45,' the conventional weapon, carries his 'gun' without real concealment. Often a '45' under each arm is but thinly veiled by a summer coat.

We think the Courier-Journal should not despair, but rather that it should take comfort. The carrying of hardware obtains in Ohio, as the Sunday evening brawls and murders of the industrial centers advertise. But gun-toting here is much more secretive than in "Bloody Breathitt." It is not observable from sagging pockets and protuberant coats. And by so much it is more dangerous. Peaceful folks know exactly how to carry themselves in the presence of the man they know to be armed. But when, to all outward signs, the man you may get into an argument with has left his armament at home, discretion goes off guard.

THE GERMAN PLEDGE

These definite promises have been obtained from Germany:

The commanders of German submarines operating in the Mediterranean will sink no enemy merchant vessels without first providing for the safety of persons aboard.

The German government will report to the United States the circumstances of the destruction of any vessel which involves American interests.

If Americans should be killed or injured as a result of the violation of instructions to submarine commanders those responsible for the murders done and injuries caused will be punished and reparation will be made to the United States.

Washington could have wished for positive guarantees that, in no case, the instructions to submarine commanders would be violated. But until there are further sinkings of merchant vessels "against instructions," the United States cannot consider this part of the promise as another one of those cunningly devised djplomatic loopholes. It must consider that submarine warfare, so far as Germany has conducted it in the past, is history.

Dr. Cook talks about an "overcrowded Europe." Guess Doc hasn't been reading the death lists.

Nature always does things about right. An animal as lonesome as the mule would have no use for a sweet voice.

"A Columbus woman," says the Indianapolis Star, "has a hat made of fifty brand new one-dollar bills." Another case of money going to the head.

To eat mince pie made of horse meat would be equivalent to inviting a nightmare to come and stand with its front feet on one's wishbone.

Self-respect is of more importance than what the neighbors think of you.

Self-denial is refusing to roll over and go to sleep again.

We're getting a few testimonials for castor oil. It always works when taken seriously.

Sunday School

THE ROAD OF THE ROYAL LIFE

The International Sunday School Lesson for January 23 Is "The Spirit of Life."—Rom. 8:12-30.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

Suppose we had authority to challenge every man, woman and child who passes down Fifth avenue, New York, for the next hour, concerning his innermost sentiments, and could be certain of a true answer; would not the result be something like this:

"Mrs. Society Dame, what is your greatest trouble?"

"Oh, I am worried about my dinner party for next week; everything concerning it seems to be going askew."

"One moment, Madam: think a little further, and more quietly. Is that your deepest trouble?"

A new look comes into her eyes, and they grow moist, as she answers in a low voice, "No: the burden of my innermost heart is that I am not a better woman, and more like the character I used to dream of becoming when I was a girl."

We turn to Mr. Big Business Man, and challenge his secret. He begins to talk about "bad investments," and "labor troubles" and "too much politics," but we probe deeper until we get the truth:

"Yes, it is true that my real trouble, which confronts me during sleepless nights, is that I am so different from the sort of man I planned to be, and from the sort that my mother expected me to become. I used to want to be noble; now I am shocked to think how seldom I ever crave for nobility. My best self seems feeble rather than stronger."

Hastening by is a young man, with a box of candy under his arm for the girl who has his heart. Pursued to candor, he confesses. "My trouble? It is that I am not worthier of the girl who has given me her love; that I am not a nobler, braver, more righteous man. I do want, above all else, to be true and good. I suppose the preacher would say that it is my sin that is my sorrow."

One by one we might arrest every pedestrian and learn that the real woe of the world is that it has so seldom won in the war for goodness against its baser nature. These intimate, sacred, personal and unconfided strivings after a higher, purer, holier life are the deepest solicitude of mankind. We all have somewhat of a sense of defeat in our spiritual struggles. There is that within us which tells us that we should live more royally than we do. Why, then, do we not achieve a more victorious personality? The boy in school and the millionaire in his stately inner office both carry this load of dissatisfaction.

The How as Well as the Why.

Because this mood of unrest is universal and immemorial, Christianity undertakes to meet it. With the clearer, sterner thinking of our day we dare even say that the Gospel must meet man's deepest need, or else be discarded. It is not enough to tell why men should be good; we want to know how. Opposed to the tug and drag of a lower nature which every human being has experienced, and which tends to cause the level of life to sag and slump, the Gospel really had to offer a counteracting power, some divine enabling which would help men to be what, in hours of clearest illumination, they see they should be.

That explains why the first records of the Christian church are occupied with the descent and manifestations of the Holy Spirit. He was indispensable to the new scheme of things. Without him, the plans of Jesus would not work. Deprived of the presence of Christ Himself, the disciples needed some equivalent power. As mountain-top men who had been given a vision, they perceived that unless they had some assistance from without themselves they were certain to slump to the level of the old conduct.

Now if Jesus had not left behind Him a power for the new life as well as a program for the new life, this Sunday School Lesson would not today be studied by millions, for there would have been no Sunday school and no church. The Spirit who came at Pentecost has been the sustaining Strength of the cause of Christ. He has made possible the marvels of Christian growth and victory. Without Him, we should not now have the host of holy men and women who are the salt of the earth. The Spirit is the Enabler who has qualified the church.

What Ails the World.

Ask the wisest living philosopher, the keenest student of our own times, what ails the world, and he will make an answer comprehending all the answers that we heard wrung from the lips of the people on Fifth avenue—"Carnality." The world is fleshly-minded. "They that are after the flesh mind the things of the flesh. "For the mind of the flesh is death."

That is what ailed old Rome, to which city the Apostle Paul sent the letter that we are studying today. In truth, Rome died of the disease called carnality. Some saints, even in the household of rotten-hearted Nero, survived, by the law laid down by Paul; for there is no soil too foul for the growing of holiness. What ailed Rome also ails Philadelphia and New Orleans and Nashville and Toronto and Chicago and Omaha and New York. They are carnally minded. They yield to their baser nature, rather than to their better.

While I am aware of possible national perils from without which may await North America, at the close of the present war, I am less concerned about military unpreparedness than about spiritual unpreparedness. The material-mindedness of the people is more to be feared than any foreign navy. Our fleshly-mindedness is a peril against which all patriotic-prophets should cry aloud. The quicksands of carnality have engulfed more nations than ever fell before conqueror's sword. Would that upon the walls of our feasting were written the history-proved word, "The mind of the flesh is death." The measure of a nation's life is the spiritual character of its people. There is more wisdom upon the subject of true preparedness in this eighth chapter of Romans than in all the newspaper essays and editorials I have as yet read.

No literature is so timely as this Book which has survived the centuries. Clear, strong, unmistakable, its word rings out to our own time that "to be spiritually-minded is life and peace." The message is, of course, primarily to Christians. It is the divine recipe for victory. By the given Spirit—clearly offered to all disciples—the old flesh-nature is to be harnessed, reined and bitted. "So then, brethren, we are debtors, not to the flesh, to live after the flesh; for if ye live after the flesh, ye must die; but if by the Spirit ye put to death the deeds of the body, ye shall live. For as many as are led by the Spirit of God, these are the sons of God."

A succinct summary of the warring forces in the soul of man, the "Flesh" and the "Spirit" is given in Peloubet's Notes:

"The flesh is that state of mind which gives itself up to yielding to the temptations of the body, which makes temporal things first in importance and uses its energies to gain the luxuries and pleasures which pamper our temporal bodily life, in contrast with those that elevate our higher spiritual nature. It includes everything that is wrong, all gain at the expense of righteousness and love, all pleasures that injure others. It is a wrong, hellish state of mind.

"The Spirit is the spirit of God in man. It is our higher nature, which is like God's nature. We learn what the Spirit is by its fruits. 'For the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance, against such there is no law.'

"The Battle of Life is between these two forces. 'For the flesh lusteth against the Spirit, and the Spirit against the flesh, and these are contrary the one to the other; so that ye cannot do the things that ye would.'"

Religion is a poor thing if it is not joyous and jubilant and hopeful. One of the characteristics of non-Christian faiths is the element of dread of their deities. This slave-spirit is quite the contrary of the Christian program. The word for God's disciples is "Sons." They call Him "Father." This beautiful and loving relationship is by the help of the Spirit in whom the children of God are joint-heirs with His only-begotten Son, Christ. The implications of that truth are tremendous. It means sharing the Christ life of victory over the flesh. It means a kingdom state of mind. It means service and suffering for the world. All that Christ was, His younger brothers are, in some degree, to be also.

Old Paul saw far into the heart of things. He discerned that the flesh-crucifying, Spirit-magnifying life, was in fellowship with Christ in its rewards. Like Him, it might suffer for a time, but the compensatiing glory waited ahead. "In this hope are we saved." It seems strange to read of Paul's having any trouble in his prayers, he who is the master pray-er of the Apostolic church; but of his experience he cheers the church at Rome with the message that this all-helpful Spirit pleads for us as well as with us.

Does all this sound too "spiritual" for everyday consumption? A legion of Christians know that it is not. And the conclusion of the teaching is utterly practical. "All things work together for good." Paul himself concludes this wonderful eighth chapter of Romans with the statement that it all means that the Christian has divine help for meeting earthly difficulties. I quote from a modern version: "What inference, then, are we to draw in the light of all this? If God is on our side who can there be against us? God did not withhold His own Son, but gave Him up on behalf of us all. Surely, then, He will, with Him, as freely give us everything!"

THE SEESAW
From Washington Evening Star.

NEW METHOD USED TO EXTINGUISH FIRE AT CELEBRATED BURNING MINE

Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. Battling 50 Years to Put Out Flames.

FOLLOWING a battle of over more than half a century, during which time millions of dollars have been expended, it is believed that the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. has at last hit on a plan which will result in the extinguishment of the fire holding sway in the celebrated "burning mine" at Summit Hill, Pa., says the Philadelphia Ledger.

The company is working down to the basin by stripping operations, which is regarded by mining experts as the best plan to subdue this subterranean fire. The task is a big one, though thoroughly practical in every respect, and it is expected that two years will elapse before the job is completed and the virgin beds of anthracite rescued from the devouring element.

Four steam shovels, three churn drills and a force of 100 men are employed on the job, which must be pursued to a depth of 400 feet to the basin before the desired ends are accomplished.

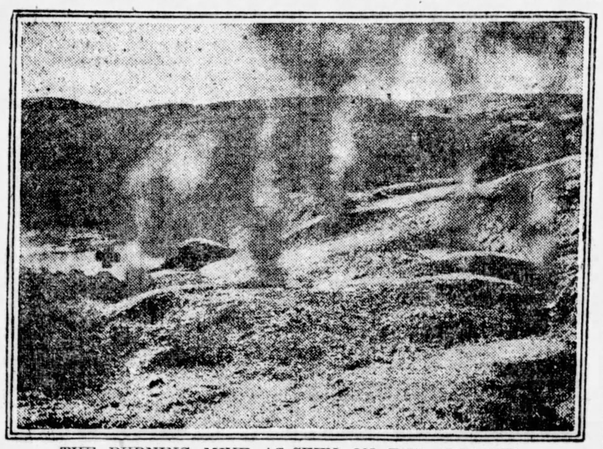
It is the celebrated Mammoth vein, one of the greatest and richest in the anthracite region, which is affected. While this vein in a number of instances is 50 feet in thickness, there is a layer of rock about 16 feet thick, intermingled, so that every time 50 feet of coal is removed by the stripping method, the layer of rock is encountered.

To remove this rock the company resorts to drilling, holes being bored and filled with dynamite. The explosion which follows "springs" or bulges the rock strata, breaking it upon so that it is easily scooped out by the steam shovels, making it possible to reach the layer of coal directly underneath.

In working the coal measures such great headway can be made with the shovels that 200 cars, with a capacity of 800 tons of the best grade of anthracite, can be loaded daily and shipped to market, this being a good average production for many collieries operated at a far greater expense.

About six years ago the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. decided upon what was expected to prove a masterstroke in extinguishing the flames. A Pittsburgh construction company was awarded a million-dollar contract to drive concrete pillars from the top of the mountain to the basin in an attempt to prevent the flames from spreading.

It was supposed that the eastern territory, where the fire started, was virtually burned out, and as the veins there run close to the surface the company's idea was to wall off the burning section, thus preventing the fire from moving westward and reaching the coal measures, where the veins run deeper and from which the Panther Creek Valley collieries draw their main supply.



THE BURNING MINE AS SEEN ON THE SURFACE.

The plan apparently worked to perfection at the time. The solid walls of concrete were driven to the basin, down to the bottom of the vein, at a point sufficiently westward, supposedly, to cut off the fire. Several years ago that portion of the work was completed at a figure, however, in excess of the contract price. It was then believed that it was only a question of time when the fire would burn itself out in the congested portion of the mine.

Later smoke was seen issuing from points west of the barrier, resulting in the company resorting to strenuous methods to prevent the flames from spreading farther to the rich westward workings.

In addition to the stripping work, large pumps are again being operated on the eastern section, thousands of gallons of culm and water being hoisted to the top of the mountain daily, where it is sent by troughs into the workings east of the concrete barriers.

Should a burning area be reached by the stripping process, it will then be easy to flush these workings, and the company will be able to work directly upon the area affected, instead of taking a chance from the surface by means of boreholes, which may not be in direct communication with the flames.

The present method of fire fighting is looked upon as a cheap one, inasmuch as the coal obtained by stripping will reimburse the company for the effort expended.

This fire, which has annually attracted tourists from all parts of the country, had its inception about 1859. There are many stories afloat as to its origin, but the one generally accepted is that the blaze started through the carelessness of a number of workmen, who, becoming chilled, built a fire in an old slope, located near the centre of Summit Hill.

The flames communicated with the mining timber and before mining officials realized the danger, the fire had gained such headway as to place it beyond control.

Years later it was decided to flush the workings, virtually the same method being used as is in vogue today, with the exception that the work was then conducted exclusively through bore holes, hundreds of spots on the mountainside today bearing testimony to the work performed by the drilling machines.

Despite the most persistent efforts, however, flames, smoke and gas continued to escape through the cavities in the surface and little headway was gained until the construction company sank the concrete barriers six years ago.

As a result of the flooding methods adopted from time to time, large bodies of water have found their way into the workings in lower sections, and this is given as one of the probable reasons why the deluge recently occurred in the Foster tunnel, where nine men were entombed for nearly a week and miraculously escaped with their lives.

Workmen are today probing for the body of water which caused the accident, as the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company is anxious to extend the Foster tunnel, but will not do so until this body is located and tapped, so that future danger from this cause can be avoided.

A NEW STORY FOR BLADE READERS

"The Maid of the Forest," a Thrilling Tale, Starts Next Week.

The Blade long has sought a fiction story dealing with the stirring events following soon after the War of Independence. Then the name of Simon Girty was most hated and feared along the western frontier. Hamilton, the British commander at Detroit, was stirring the Indians to revolt, and death lurked in the shadows of the forest.

We have the story wanted. It is "The Maid of the Forest," by Randall Parrish, who has written many big successes. This new story will open in the Blade next week. It is a thriller. There is action in every chapter. Intense interest, excitement and an absorbing love theme are irresistibly combined.

Readers who like fiction that stirs the blood should not overlook "The Maid of the Forest." Get interested in the early chapters and you will stick to the end.

VARIETIES

New York has 4,500 hotels and restaurants.

The wealth of France is estimated at $50,000,000,000.

American quails are migrating across the boarder to Canada.

The latest piece of fire-fighting equipment is a tricar chemical engine.

Gambia, West Africa, has an area of 3,619 square miles and a population of 146,101.

An African frog sounds a call under water that can be heard for long distances.

In some parts of Switzerland granite is so plentiful that it is used for telegraph poles.

Sediment carried to sea by the Amazon river can be detected 100 miles from the coast.

Operated entirely by electricity, a drydock in Holland can lift vessels of 8,000 tons register.

Transcaucasia and Ciscaucasia have an area of 180,603 square miles and a population of 12,000,000.

Except along the Caspian coast, Persian agriculture is dependent almost entirely on irrigation.

Russian petroleum producers are experiencing much inconvenience from a scarcity of steel wire rope.

Italy's imports in the first six months of 1915 were valued at $525,794,650; exports, $246,026,660.

The government of Japan is planning to start a factory for the production of carbolic acid from coal tar.

Five per cent of the population of this country earns its living directly or indirectly in the electrical business.

To make a map of the world on the unprecedented scale of 16 miles to the inch is a project of British scientists.

The germ of smallpox, discovered by a German scientist, is so small that it passes through the most minute filters.

The United States produced, in 1914, 142,296 short tons of talc and soapstone for the manufacture of talcum powder.

Using a chemical process a Moscow engineer claims to have produced a finer linen yarn than the finest spun, at low cost.

One Arkansas man, at an expense of $500, this year raised and sold 4,500 bushels of rice at more than $1 a bushel.

The production of hemp in China, the original home of the hemp plant, is greater than that of any other nation except Russa.

The Royal Astronomical Society has just had its charter amended so that women are eligible for election as fellows and associates.

Measures have been taken by the Dutch authorities to prevent the extermination of birds of paradise in the Dutch East Indies.

An armored automobile built by a Massachusetts man has a steel shell so curved that it will deflect a rifle bullett from any angle.

Generally regarded as a modern disease, appendicitis was known in Egypt 5,900 years ago and accurately described in still existing records.

Argentina is experimenting with camels brought from the Canary islands for agricultural purposes in regions unsuited to horses or oxen.

A London railroad station has been equipped with penny-in-the-slot machines to sell tickets to persons who wish to accompany friends to trains.

Garbage wagons in a German city are arranged to be drawn either by horses or electric tractors, the latter being 36 per cent cheaper to operate.

China has oil and salt wells more than 2,000 feet deep that have been drilled through solid rock by hand with the most promitive implements.

On a farm conducted by the municipality of Berlin, cows are being milked in the field by electrical machines deriving their power through cables.

According to reports from Skagway, Alaska, shipments are being made from large deposits of magnesite in that locality as a result of the European war.

Apparatus has been invented for converting gasoline into illuminating gas and storing it for safe use in places where commercial gas supplies are not available.

United States government experts have succeeded in breeding tobacco both stronger in nicotine than normal and weaker, the former for insecticides and the latter for smoking.

The fuel waste collected from the locomotive smoke boxes on a Prussian railway is used to produce gas to drive generators for electric light and power at two important stations.

Argentine naturalists are waging a warm discussion as to whether the wild horses of that country are descendants of those imported by the Spanish conquerors or of prehistoric origin.

An ice-breaking steamer, built in Sweden for the Russian government, has cut its way through ice fields 30 feet thick. It is now of great value in keeping the harbors open for war supplies.

A new electric range is so flexible in its construction, being made in a number of interchangeable parts, that it may be assembled into any one of a half dozen shapes to fit different nooks and corners.

Bentonite is a clay which is used to give body and weight to paper, in the preparation for a dressing for inflamed hoofs of horses, as a constituent of antiphlogistine and as an adulterant of candles and drugs.

Platinum thrown away by early Spanish explorers, ignorant of its value, often is found in excavating foundations for new buildings in Colombia, sometimes in sufficient quantities to pay the cost of a building.

The railway system of Japan is practically a government monopoly, only 265.58 miles of railway being privately owned on March 31, 1915, (the latest date for which statistics are available), out of a total mileage of 5,944.

A foghorn, which has recently been constructed for the United States lighthouse service, is so large that a man may easily step inside of it. It is said to resemble half of a submarine boat, and may be heard for 25 or 30 miles at sea.

Those who were instrumental in passing the federal migratory bird law in 1913, may well feel proud of themselves, bird census data indicating an increase of from 10 to 100 per cent in the water fowl breeding in a number of specially examined localities.

"Shocked into speech" was the word at a recent banquet of electrical engineers at San Francisco, the toastmaster having attached to the chairs of speakers a little device which caused them, when he pushed a button, to arise "promptly and with great enthusiasm."

The PEACE PAGE

STICKEEN THE DEVOTED

MARTHA HOLDEN.

For the pleasure of our nature readers I want to offer an extract from John Muir's "Travels in Alaska," a posthumous volume of the famous naturalist's explorations, just published. Muir make four trips to Alaska, in which he studied the glaciers, and named hundreds of them.

The marvels of Glacier bay were discovered in the summer of 1879. One of Muir's Indian guides had told of a bay surrounded by icy mountains, the most wonderful of these is now known as Muir glacier.

The whole incident with the dog Stickeen on Taylor glacier in 1880 is related in thrilling detail. says the New York Times book review. "Muir set out early one morning, before anyone else in the camp had stirred, taking with him a piece of bread by way of breakfast. A wild storm was blowing and raging, and he could not wait. Running out against the rain-laden gale and turning to catch his breath, he saw that the minister's little dog was following through the storm, determined to follow his beloved friend. Stickeen refused to listen to any entreaty or command to go back, so Muir gave him a piece of the bread that was to be his own rations for the day, and the companions fared forth over the great glacier.

It was a day of constant peril—and the little dog enjoyed it as much as the man. In treading the mazes of the crevassed section they frequently had to cross ice bridges that were mere slivers across 20 or 30 feet of the abyss. Muir went ahead, hitching across like a boy riding a rail, and leaving off the sharp edge, so that the dog could walk on it. The animal followed bravely, always jumping where the man jumped across the narrower chasms. The author admits that many times that day he was put to his mettle while working his way out of the terrible ice web.

"But as night began to fall he came to a crevasse eight feet wide at a narrowest point, and though he could jump it, he noted that the other side was lower, so that he could not jump back if worse chasms barred the way beyond. He took a flying leap, barely landing in safety, and Stickeen came after him without a moment's pause. But a few hundred yards further on they found all progress cut off by a crevasse 40 feet wide. A few moments' anxious exploration revealed the fact that they were on an ice island, with chasms on every side.

"The only escape was over the 40-foot crevasse by the very worse "silver bridge" the author had ever seen. It was so badly melted down that it formed a knife edge, and extended across in a low, drooping curve, like that made by a slack rope. Worst of all the ends were eight or ten feet below the surface of the glacier on each side. Mr. Muir tells how he cut a grove in the rounded edge of the precipice for his knees, then knelt and made steps in the side of the precipice down to the sliver, cautiously lowered himself, got astride of the bridge, hitched across it a few inches at a time, cutting off the edge so that it was about four inches wide for the dog to walk on, and with infinite pains cut finger holds in the opposite wall and climbed out to safety.

"The moment he had begun to cut the first step Stickeen had pushed his head over Muir's shoulder, looked into his face and whined, as if trying to say, "Surely you are not going down there?" When the man said, "Yes, Stickeen, this is the only way," the dog began to cry, running wildly along the edge to find a better place to cross. Returning, baffled, he lay down and cried as if his heart were broken all the time his friend was making the perilous crossing. When Muir called to him from the other side, encouraging him to follow, he only cried the louder—the only time the brave little fellow appeared to know what danger was.

"Mr. Muir tells the conclusion of the story in these words:

"'Returning to the edge of the crevasse. I told him that I must go, that he could come if he only tried, and finally, in despair, he hushed his cries, slid his little feet slowly down into my footsteps out on the big sliver, walked slowly and cautiously along the sliver, as if holding his breath, while the snow was falling and the wind was moaning and threatening to blow him off.

"'When he arrived at the foot of the sloop below me I was kneeling on the brink, ready to assist him in case he should be unable to reach the top. He looked up along the row of notched steps I had made, as if fixing them in his mind, then with a nervous spring he whizzed up and passed me out on to the level ice, and ran and cried and barked and rolled about, fairly hysterical in the sudden revulsion from the depth of despair to triumphant joy. I tried to catch him and pet him and tell him how good and brave he was, but he would not be caught. He ran round and round, swirling like autumn leaves in an eddy, lay down, and rolled head over heels.

"'With trembling limbs, now that the danger was over, we staggered and stumbled down the bouldery edge of the glacier, and got over the dangerous rocks by the cascades while yet a faint light lingered.'"

HERE SHE IS! LATEST PICTURE OF MRS. EMMELINE PANKHURST

Mrs. Pankhurst, noted suffragette, has turned her attention from starving herself to starving Servia.

On her arrival in America on the steamer St. Paul, the immigrant authorities took her to Ellis island for hearing, because she has been convicted and served a sentence in prison.

She expects, however, to be able to take up her work soon with the Serbian relief committee.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:
Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

A SIGHTSEEING TRIP

Leaving Roseburg, Oregon, in the gray dawn of an October morning, we sped rapidly southward through the fertile Umpqua valley and, soon reached the Cow creek canyon, where at every curve and turn are scenes of beauty and grandeur.

After passing through numerous tunnels we enter the beautiful Rouge river valley, and at Gold hill we have our first glimpse of Table rock, a mountain of great dimensions. It appears to be as flat as a table on top and a front of perpendicular rock many hundreds of feet in height.

We soon pass Medford, a beautiful city. West of Medford, to our right a few miles, is situated Jacksonville, on the old Oregon trail, and near here in early times gold was discovered that made southern Oregon famous. The railroad follows closely the old Oregon trail, where many hunters and trappers for the Hudson Bay company traveled, and after them the gold seekers, long before the day of wagon roads and railways. Rouge river derives its name from the French word for red. The French Canadian trappers called it that from its water being of a reddish hue, but to us it appeared to be as clear as crystal.

We soon began to ascend the Siskiyou mountains. The scenery on every hand is of surpassing grandeur, and the pure mountain air is very exhilarating. Soon after crossing the summit of the mountain we began the descent into California, crossing Klamath river and passing rapidly onward through beautiful scenery. We have a magnificent view of Mt. Shasta, towering high above the other mountains in snow-clad splendor. We arrive at Shasta Springs and alight to drink of the crystal clear mineral water bubbling up near the railroad.

Then onward down through the Sacramento valley, where the scenery is varied and beautiful, we go. Away, in the distance east of Redding is located Mt. Lassen, the only active volcano in the United States, but as it was not active as we passed, we failed to see that wonderful and awe-inspiring sight. We soon reached Benecia, where the train runs onto the largest ferry in the world, which carries it across Carquinez straits. Here at Benecia is located the government arsenal. Landing at Port Costa we are soon speeding rapidly onward, passing hugh grain warehouses, the Mare Island navy yard, the naval center of the coast, and on past Selby's, where gold-bearing quartz is made into bullion. Arriving at Oakland we alight to see Berkeley, a city of 52,000 population. Taking a street car, we pass up Shattuck avenue, the widest street of America. The streets of Berkeley are curbed for miles with scarlet geraniums, a beautiful sight, blooming for years with no care.

Returning through North Berkeley we leave the car and visit the famous Greek theatre, the only one of its kind in the United States; then strolled through the campus of the University of California. One notable sight is the Campanile, a shaft of white granite, 300 feet high.

During our sojourn in Berkeley we experienced our first earthquake. There were 13 shocks in all, two quite severe. Some buildings were destroyed in a section of the city, but no great damage was done.

Again we take the street car and reach the Oakland pier, embark on the steamer and cross the bay, a distance of two miles, passing Goat island on our right. We land at the Ferry building, at the foot of Market street. Through this building 125,000 people enter or leave San Francisco daily. Boarding a street car we are soon at the Panama-Pacific exposition entrance and have our first view of this wonderful exposition. The grounds are beautiful in the extreme—fountains, flowers and statuary are arranged in true regard for artistic effect. All the buildings within the grounds are well worth visiting, though many of the state buildings are simply rest rooms, and their exhibits are in various palaces. In the Wisconsin building was a clock, every part of which was hand carved by John Muir, the famous naturalist. In the Pennsylvania building is the famous old Liberty bell. All the foreign pavilions and exhibits were good.

North of the exposition grounds, across the bay, stands Mt. Tamalpais, ancient guardian of the Golden Gate and supposed to be the shrine of the Tamal Indian tribes, whose name it bears. It, to San Francisco, is as Vesuvius is to Naples, though the menace is missing, as it no longer shows the signal cloud of smoke, but was a volcano ages ago.

From the exposition we went to the Golden Gate park, a beautiful place of 1,013 acres. The famous Cliff house and beach were also visited. One forenoon was spent in the U. S. mint in San Francisco, a wonderful and instructive place. Gold bricks were lying about in profusion. At the time of our visit there was $310,000,000 in the mint.—Laurelle of Oregon.

CHANGE THE PATTERN

The present topics and the criticism of one another sound to me like the petty quarrels of children, so let us drop these topics and write some of the old-time chatty letters.

Dear Aunt Martha, will you please let us have an old-time reunion sometime. And now, all ye old-timers, come and let us be merry.

The first thing on the program will be the game of questions. Where are you at? Who are you with? and What are you doing? I am expecting to see Lena Rivers, Olive Branch, New England Girl, Bonnie Burnie, Truth Seeker, Oregon Bach, Sunflower Kid and oh, so many others.—Joie of West Virginia.

I think with Joie, that we should have some chatty letters. What did you see on your last trip to town? What Christmas gift gave you the most pleasure? What kindness did you bestow at Christmas that will help you all through the year? What good books are you reading? Let's have a page without suffrage or movies or dancing. —M. H.

SOME BOOKS

I am a rural school teacher. This is my second term at the same place. I have the largest school in our township, with 42 pupils enrolled. Christmas once more has passed, and how good Santa Claus has been to all of us, to bring us "peace on earth, good will toward men."

I am very fond of reading good books. I really believe I shall never get tired of good books.

The Poet's Corner certainly is a very good thing. I could not do without it. I am fond of poetry because I have already written some myself.

Some good books I have read are That Printer of Udell's, Calling of D. Matthews, The Eyes of the World and Their Yesterdays, all by Harold Bell Wright; The Victory of Allen Rutledge, The Testing Fire, by Alexander Corkey; A Girl of the Limberlost, The Harvester, Laddie and Freckles.

I also want to suggest the writings and poems of Ella W. Wilcox and Dr. Frank Crane. I must now conclude by wishing you Peace Page people all a happy and prosperous New Year and life as well. Remember to make a good New Year resolution and to stay by it.—Smiles from Ohio.

POETS' CORNER

THE MODEL CHURCH

Well, wife, I've found the model church! I worshiped there today!
It made me think of good old times, before my hair was gray.
The meetin' house was finer, far, than they were years ago,
But then I felt, when I went in, it wasn't built for show.

The sexton didn't seat me away back by the door;
He knew that I was old and deaf, as well as old and poor;
He must have been a Christian, for he led me slowly through
The long aisle of that crowded church to find a pleasant pew.

I wish you'd heard the singing; it had the old-time ring;
The preacher said, with trumpet voice, "Let all the people sing!"
The tune was Coronation, and the music upward rolled,
'Till I thought I heard the angels striking all their harps of gold.

My deafness seemed to melt away; my spirit caught the fire;
I joined my feeble, tremblin' voice with that melodious choir,
And sang, as in my youthful days, "Let angels prostrate fall;
Bring forth the royal diadem, and crown Him Lord of all."

I tell you, wife, it did me good to sing that hymn once more;
I felt like some wrecked mariner who gets a glimpse of shore;
I almost wanted to lay down this weather-beaten form,
And anchor in the blessed port, forever from the storm.

The preachin'? Well, I can't just tell all that the preacher said;
I know it wasn't written, I know it wasn't read;
He hadn't time to read it, for the lightnin' of his eye
Went flashin' 'long from pew to pew, nor passed a sinner by.

The sermon wasn't flowery, 'twas simple gospel truth;
It fitted poor old men like me; it fitted hopeful youth.
'Twas full of consolation for weary hearts that bleed;
'Twas full of invitations to Christ and not to creed.

The preacher made sin hideous in Gentiles and in Jews;
He shot the golden sentences down on the finest pews.
And—though I can't see very well—I saw the falling tear
That told me hell was some ways off and heaven very near.

How swift those golden moments fled within that holy place!
How brightly beamed the light of heaven from every happy face!
Again I longed for that sweet time when friend shall meet with friend,
Where congregations ne'er break up, and Sabbaths have no end.

I hope to meet that minister—that congregation, too—
In the dear home beyond the stars that shine from heaven's blue;
I doubt not I'll remember, beyond life's evening gray,
The happy hour of worship in that model church today.

Dear wife, the fight will soon be fought, the victory be won;
The shinin' goal is just ahead; the race is nearly run.
O'er the river we are nearin' they are throngin' to the shore
To shout our safe arrival where the weary weep no more.

NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS

Clara Griffith Gazzam.

To be content, whate'er the day may hold
Of good or ill, of sorrow or of joy;
To count my list of mercies manifold,
And with no vain regrets my time employe.
To find in every man some germ of good,
And to my brother of my bounty give—
To live as one whom God created should,
And so help others how to rightly live.
To do the right, however hard it seems,
Facing the worst—to scorn the coward's part.
To live in action, not to drift or dream,
And thus to keep a strong and hopeful heart.
To try and live with each succeeding day
So that at evening I may face my God
And with a simple truthfulness may say:
"In His dear footsteps I have feebly trod."
So, as the weeks speed past and months go by,
Leaving their impress on the sands of time,
To snatch from every hour some good: and try,
With every step, one higher round to climb
Upon life's ladder, and in time attain
To that high heaven where self is merged in love,
And with each passing year new courage gain,
Until at length I win the goal above.

JIMMIE BROWN

I'm very cold and hungry, sir, my clothes are worn and thin;
I wander on from place to place, my daily bread to win;
But never mind, sir, how I look, don't swear at me or frown.
I sell the morning paper, sir, my name is Jimmie Brown.

I sell the morning paper, sir, my name is Jimmie Brown;
'Most everybody knows I am the newsboy of the town.
I sell the morning paper, sir, my name is Jimmie Brown;
'Most everybody knows I am the newsboy of the town.

My father was a drunkard, sir, so I've heard mother say;
Before he died, how oft' for him, I've heard her weep and pray;
But I am helping mother now, as I journey up and down;
I sell the morning paper, sir, my name is Jimmie Brown.

My mother tells me, every night, to kneel with her and pray;
She says if I've an honest heart I'll be all right some day;
But when she's gone to heaven, sir, to wear that starry crown,
She'll wait up there to welcome home the newsboy, Jimmie Brown.

THE PRETTY MOHEA

As I went out walking
For pleasure, one day,
In sweet recreation
To while time away;
As I sat amusing
Myself on the grass,
Oh, who should I spy
But a fair Indian lass!

She sat down beside me,
And, takig my hand,
Said: "You are a stranger
And in a strange land;
But if you will follow,
You're welcome to come
And dwell in the cottage
That I call my home."

The sun was fast sinking
Far o'er the blue sea,
When I wandered alone
With my pretty Mohea,
Together we wandered,
Together did rove,
Till we came to the cot
In the cocoanut grove.

Then this kind expression
She made unto me:
"If you will consent, sir,
To stay here with me,
And go no more roving
Upon the salt sea,
I'll teach you the language
Of the lass of Mohea."

"Oh, no, my dear maiden,
That never could be;
For I have a true love
In my own country,
And I'll not forsake her;
For I know she loves me,
And her heart is as true
As the pretty Mohea."

'Twas early one morning,
A morning in May,
That to this fair maiden
These words I did say:
"I'm going to leave you,
So farewell, my dear;
My ship's sails are spreading,
And home I must steer."

The last time I saw here,
She stood on the strand,
And as my boat passed her
She waved me her hand,
Saying: "When you have landed
With the girl that you love,
Think of little Mohea
In the cocoanut grove."

And then when I landed
On my own native shore,
With friends and relations
Around me once more,
I gazed all about me,
Not one could I see,
That was fit to compare
With the pretty Mohea.

And the girl that I trusted
Proved untrue to me,
So I'll turn my course backward,
Far o'er the deep sea,
I'll turn my course backward,
From this land I'll flee,
I'll go spend my days
With my pretty Mohea.

RAIN ON THE ROOF

(Revised by the Author.)

When the humid darkness gathers
Over all the starry spheres,
Flows and falls like sorrow, softly
Breaking into happy tears,
Then how sweet to press the pillow
Of a cottage chamber bed
And lie listening to the raindrops
On the low roof over head.

To the quick beats on the shingles
Answer echoes in the heart,
And dim, dreamy recollections
Into form and being start;
And the busy fairy, Fancy,
Weaves her air-threads, warp and woof,
As I listen the patter
Of the light rain on the roof.

Now in memory comes my mother,
As she used to far summers gone,
Taking leave of little Fred
That her loving look shone on.
And I feel that fond look on me
As I hear the old refrain,
Here repeated on the shingles
By the patter of the rain.

Then my little seraph sister,
With the wings and waving hair,
With her star-eyed cherub brother,
Glide around my wakeful pillow,
A serene, angelic pair,
With sweet praise or mild reproof,
As I shut my eyes and listen
To the soft rain on the roof.

And another comes to thrill me
With her eyes bewitching blue,
And I mind not musing on her
That my heart she never knew.
I remember but to love her
With a passion kin to pain,
And my quickened pulses quiver
To the patter of the rain.

Art hath naught of tone or cadence,
Naught of music's magic spell,
That can thrill the secret fountain
Whence the tears of rapture well,
Like the weird nocturne of Nature
That subdued, subduing strain,
Which is played upon the shingles
By the patter of the rain.

POEMS WANTED

Can anyone supply the song?
Well, well, so, sir, you've come at last?
I thought you'd come no more;
I've waited with my bonnet on,
From one to half-past four.
The House that Jack Built.
The First Steamboat, to Mrs. Kyle, Eau Claire, Mich.
You Are Welcome as the Flowers in May, to Mollie L. Credle, Swanquarter, N. C.
The Frog, to R. T. Armstrong, Piedmont, Ohio.
Lasca.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:
Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CHAMPION

Dear Readers of the Peace Page may I come in for a little chat with you? I do enjoy reading the many letters on this page so much my husband has taken this paper for a long time and wouldn't think of doing without. I live in the quiet little town of Harrisville, among the old West Virginia hills. We have three churches in our town, and have good preaching and splendid Sunday schools and a good attendence every Sunday. I think Sunday schools are grand institutions for old as well as for the young. We never get too old to learn, and I believe in the good old adage, to bring up children in the way that they should go and when they grow older they will not depart from the right way, and Sunday school where the parents take an interest as well as children is a good place to learn more about God.

I note what T. M., Baker, W. Va., says about festivals in the church. I for one do not believe it is right to have anything for sale in the church. Is not the church dedicated for the worship of God and that only? When Christ went into the temple and found people buying and selling what did he do? He said "Take these things hence and make not my Father's house a house of merchandise." I am sure that means as much for the people to follow as it did in that day. I never have taken part in any socials or festivals of any kind in church in my life and never will. There are plenty of other ways to earn money to pay the expenses of the church and I do not think we ought to do anything to go anywhere that we could not ask Jesus to be in our midst. Wishing you all a Happy New Year I will move over and make room for someone else to speak.—S. E. C., W. Va.

CHOOSE GOOD BOOKS

The Tennessee Literature Lover's suggestion that our Peace Page family adopt the "evils of novel reading" as a topic for discussion pleased me very much. I never lose an opportunity of expressing my opinion on this subject. Literature Lover said some things that showed good sense.

Love of literature is a commendable characteristic indeed, but it is necessary to discriminate very carefully between good and bad in choosing reading matter. Authors should shoulder a great responsibility when they adopt their vocation. Many authors feel too guilty this responsibility which they assume, and as a result the task of choosing good reading matter is a difficult one. One book read by a boy or girl in the plastic and wildly imaginative age may determine the future of the reader and possibly that of others. The lesser evil of a bad book is the waste of time that might well be utilized in doing something worth while. The development of a maudlin, unwholesome taste for trashy novels is a great factor in the evils of novel reading. Let us hear from others on the subject.—Florence E. Pedigo, Virginia.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

I have been a silent reader of The Page for several years and have been very much interested in it because of its pure, uplifting tone.

I have been reading with great zeal the different discussions on the Peace page and was very much impressed with the discussion concerning books by Tennessee Literature Lover, as I am of the same opinion as the writer. I have always strongly advocated the necessity of placing good books in the hands of children, for I know, by experience and observation the influence good books upon children. Always bear in the hands of children the child of uplifting nature whose characters would be worthy examples for the child to follow, because a child usually is influenced more or less by the characters of a book, be it good or bad.

Avoid all such books about Jesse James, Diamond Dick, etc., that would tend to influence the child toward committing crime, thus causing him to think he could perform smoe daring feat and outwit the police. Tennessee Literature Lover spoke of the influence of Mather's Essay to do Good upon Benjamin Franklin. Several such instances could be mentioned.

Whittier, when a young boy, obtained a copy of Burns' poems. These poems seemed to open up a new world to the poor Quaker lad. They cast an influence over his life. Thus we see the great importance of placing good books into the hands of the children, that, by these books, their entire lives may be influenced. Take, for instance, Hawthorne's Great Stone Face, which gives us a picture of a boy growing up under a high ideal. This ideal is ever before him. He thinks of it constantly and wonders if the old tradition will come true and if anybody could compare with his ideal. He studies its kind and sympathetic face and knows the characters supposed to represent it do not. He loves it and, by loving it become more and more like it each day, until in his old age he is given the great satisfaction of being told that the old tradition has come true and it is he who resembles his ideal.

But perhaps if the mother of Ernest had not called his attention to the Great Stone Face, he would not have been influenced by it during his life. So, if we fail to impress upon the children the importance of good books, and they fall into the habit of reading evil books, we are to blame, and not the children.

DON'T SCOLD

The heart of the child is very susceptible to influence brought to bear upon it. It can be made lovable and obedient by love and kindness shown it, or stubborn and cross by continued nagging and scolding. If the child disobeys carelessly or willfully, correct or punish kindly, but firmly with no crossness in the voice. The child will respect and love the parent, and in time come to obey from choice.

One of the surest ways of souring a child's disposition and causing it to disobey and show disrespect to a parent is to continually nag, fret and find fault and scold it for every misdemeanor, real or imaginary. And never make threats which you know, and it knows, you will never fulfill. If you do your child will lose confidence in your word, and your power over it will be greatly lessened.

Never tell a child you hate it and have no use for it. Think what an effect such treatment and talk would have upon you were you the child and it the parent. Be loving and kind, living the Golden Rule, if you would have your children a blessing and not a curse. Remember, children are very much what their parents make them.

I have in mind a family of little ones, happy and joyful the livelong day, the mother sometimes joining in their play. Finally the mother's cares increased, her patience lessened, and scolding became the order of the day, intermingled with inhuman threats. The more she scolded the worse the children behaved, and so bedlam reigned where peace had had abode. As the children grew up they were angered and estranged from mother, some of them taking no pains to please her, supposing she did not care for them; others leaving home to find comfort in a world full of danger.

Thus was a home spoiled for all time, as thousands of others have been in this world of ours where God means the home to be Eden.—Mrs. B., Washington.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR GIRL

BY HELEN ROWLAND.

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The amateur siren, like the amateur angler, usually ends by getting the "hook," instead of landing the fish.

A "sport," in the New York sense, appears to be a man who will "hang up" his tailor and dodge his laundry bills in order to buy champagne and orchids for a girl who needs a pair of shoes.

Modern Fairy Tale—Once upon a time there was a man who came home and told his wife that he had been sitting up all night with a sick friend—and he HAD.

The bitterest revenge which a man can take on the girl who threw him down is to tell her how much he "USED to" love her when she was young and slender.

When a girl begins to look cheerfully on the war, to assert that suffrage is really not vitally necessary to woman's happiness and to argue that men are awfully good and noble, after all, it's a sign that she has just gotten engaged.

The average masculine "explanation" is about as convincing as a lace boudoir cap over a last night's coiffure.

Men say they have no curiosity—and if you are convinced of it, just start to tell one of them something and then suddenly decide not to finish it.

Ending for an up-to-date love story: "And so they were married and lived happily until her mother came to visit them, and he met her pretty cousin from boarding school."

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

Carrot Soup.

From six to twelve carrots, according to their size, will be required in making this soup. Clean and cut them in slices and, with two sliced onions, teaspoonful sugar and two sprigs of parsley, fry them in hot butter. Add one quart good stock, cook slowly till tender. Strain, then rub vegetables through fine sieve. Add enough of this pulp to make the soup of the thickness of good cream. Season with salt and cayenne to taste.

Scalloped Corn.

Put a layer of canned corn into buttered baking dish, then layer of breadcrumbs, little salt and pepper; then another layer of corn, and so on until dish is filled. Fill up dish with milk, put some pieces of butter on the top and bake in hot oven for 20 minutes.

Maple Sugar Pie.

For each pie take one cupful of grated maple sugar, one beaten egg, one tablespoonful of butter, cut into bits, one teaspoonful of flour and a half cupful of milk. Bake in two crusts.

Fried Apple Sauce.

Quarter, core and pare the apples. In a thick skillet slowly cook a large tablespoonful of butter until it is a pale brown. Pack in the apples, drop a half spoonful of butter in bits over the top, cover closely and place somewhat to one side of the fire that the cooking maynot be too fast. When the apples are fairly tender sprinkle over them as much sugar as you think will make them fairly sweet, but do not stir. When done turn carefully into a serving dish and send hot to the table with a pitcher of cream.

Cranberry Roly-Poly.

A rather short biscuit dough is rolled out half an inch thick and spread with a layer of chopped cranberries and granulated sugar. This is rolled up, lain on a butered plate, steamed for forty minutes, then placed in the oven for ten minutes to dry off. With this roly-poly either hard or soft sauce may be served.

Windsor Soup.

Put into a saucepan, one pound potatoes half a turnip, one parsnip, small piece of celery, two large onions, all cut up in small pieces, then add one teaspoonful sugar and one tablesponful butter; put it on the fire to get hot, then add two quarts of water, and boil for one hour. Put through a strainer, using a spoon to press it through, and return it to the pan with a tablespoonful of flour that has been moistened in one cupful of milk, and boil five minutes. Add salt and pepper to taste, and serve.

OUR Correspondents

James McCune, Jr., Chloe, W. Va., writes: "I am an old soldier. I have been married twice. To my first wife were born 21 children, and to my second wife, nine, so I am the father of 30 children. I will be 77 on Jan. 31. I should like to hear from the old soldiers.

M. I. G. of Mich., thinks there should be some way to prevent the foolish, hasty marriages between people who don't know their own minds. Shall we establish a censorship for justices of the peace or muzzle the ministers?

"We would be glad to see some more letters from Florida, descriptive letters preferred. Let us all try to forget the faults of others," says T. E. J., of Virginia.

Mrs. Bell McCune, Chloe, W. Va., asks a remedy for stomach trouble.

A worried mother writes: "Men sometimes forget their tidiness and polite manners after they are married. It is hard to be picking up after a careless man all the time. He has a right to help keep the home orderly, if his wife works hard to make it so."

S. F. C., Pa., tells of his father's advice, given from the father's own experience of infidelity. He counseled his son thus: "If you want to live a continued happy and contented life, always love your wife and little ones. Love and cherish your wife; be kind, gentle and true; true to yourself, true to your wife, and true to your God." S. F. C. does not believe in spying, but he does believe in guarding his daughter. "You owe it to your daughter and to God to protect that for which there is no recompense in money, a daughter's virtue."

Mrs. W. P. of Mason, Mich., is one of ten children alive in one family, all anxious for the prohibition of the liquor traffic. Her father is 84 years old and wants to live long enough to see Michigan become dry for the sake of the boys and girls.

The address of Rev. William Graham is asked for by a Peace Page reader.

N. Mc. of Pennsylvania would like to have some reader send in a recipe for bologna sausage.

Ninety-year-old Grandpa Hall, who is confined at the county infirmary hospital at Toledo, Ohio, would like to receive cards from his Peace Page friends.

Ethel V. Morrison of East Ryegate, Vt., asks Mother's Girl of Arkansas to send her a sprig of mistletoe. Ethel has read about this plant and heard of it but has never seen it. She would also like to have someone send her a poem either The Battle of Shiloh or A Day at Shiloh.

Girl of old Virginia has the sympathy of C. H. G. of West Virvinia in not having anyone to go to for counsel in time of need. C. H. G. is glad she has taken her stand on the right side as he is sure that if the girl holds out against dancing and card playing some other social side of life, that does not have the appearance of evil, will present itself to her.

HOUSEHOLD

Mrs. John Price, Spencer, Ind., asks, "Is there any way to stretch a shrunken sweater? What will take ink stains out of linen?

For Severe Cold.

Take common smoking tobacco, the five-cent package, and place in a neat bag or small cloth sack, well saturated with lard or grease, and lay over the lungs. It will break up a severe cold that is verging toward pneumonia. This should be done before the cold has run 24 hours.

For swelling in enlarged tonsils place a couple of slices of pork into a dish or basin of boiled vinegar for a few seconds. Remove, sprinkle with pepper, and keep on for a time, repeating if necessary. The pepper will redden the neck, but not blister. Hope my few remarks will be found valuable to some one living in a remote district, far from a doctor.—Milly of Wis.

LEATHER SPORTS COATS.

Some of the best sports coats are made of leather, piped and strapped exactly as if it were cloth.

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:
All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

Dear Boys and Girls—I thought you were all going to write and tell about your castles in Spain. I had visions, a castle in Spain dream of a whole column, telling your dreams for your own golden future, and those for the good of the country of which you are to be citizens. Put on your thinking caps. What is your big ambition. Write soon. Lovingly yours, Aunt Martha.

Keyser.

I am a reader of the Blade and am very much interested in the letters which are written in your paper by the boys and girls all over the country.

The town of Keyser was formerly known as New Creek. The Baltimore & Ohio division was moved from Piedmont to New Creek, as it was known then, by a man by the name of Keyser, vice president of the B. & O., and the town was named after Mr. Keyser.

The town has a population of $7,200. There is a furniture factory, pottery, silk mill, woolen mill, two milling companies, a canning factory, two nickelodeons, three hotels, a bakery, four meat shops, two furniture stores, two garages, three livery stables and about 50 other stores. There are three school buildings, the colored, the public, including the high school, and a preparatory branch of the university. There are also eight churches.

The prep. school stands on a fort where much fighting was done during the civil war and there are three other forts not over one-quarter of a mile away. From any of these forts you can get a fine view of the town, Lover's Leap and Queen's Point, which are fine pieces of nature's work. The town is kept very clean, and has brick streets and cement sidewalks. Everybody who has seen the town says it is the prettiest little town that they have ever been in.

I would like to exchange cards.—Clyde Wagoner, Keyser, W. Va.

SHORT AND SWEET

Bertha and Estie Holder, Canton, N. C., are cousins, who do not go to dances or moving shows.

G. Ethel Crowe, McMinnville, Tenn., wants to give her grandmother, who lives at her home, a card shower. She is 76, and her name is Mrs. A. A. Crowe, McMinnville, Tenn. Do not forget Ethel's grandmother, and you might send a card to Ethel if you want to.

Dania V. Wimer, Box, W. Va., will enjoy cards.

Margaret Jones, Candler, N. C., walks two miles to school.

Laura White, Cranston, Ky., likes to go to school and to live on a farm.

Flora Wilkins, East Liverpool, O., asks for a list of Sunday school class names suitable for girls from 8 to 9.

Georgia Virginia Huffman, Morgantown, W. Va., loves school and music.

Donna Branham, Rutledge, W. Va., has two brothers and a sister. Her father is a Methodist minister.

Ella Leonard, Montpelier, Vt., can spin, knit and play the organ. She also helps to run the milking machines as they have 17 cows.

John B. Adkins, Branchland, W. Va., is one of the shut-in members who would like cards and cheer-up letters.

Bessie Byrnside, Hurricane, W. Va., likes housework and school.

Ethel Kephart, Masontown, W. Va., lives in a lonely part. Will enjoy cards.

Carolyn Annis, Sehec, Maine, lost her 12-year-old brother four years ago, but now she has a sister of two, and could not get along without her. Carolyn loves to sew.

Roxy Hess, Farmington, W. Va., likes to skate and to ride horseback.

Edith Phillips, Tridelphia, W. Va., keeps house for her father, as her mother is dead. She likes to do fancy work, too.

Bessie L. Hottinger and Walter Hottinger, Fulk's Run, Va., ask for cards for themselves as well as for their little crippled friend, Albert Miller, same address.

William Vannoyage, Dilley, Oregon, says that Oregon is a good state to live in, but he would like to hear from other states.

Minnie G. Mills, Madisonville, Tenn., has two sisters, Mary and Nellie, and a brother, Aaron.

Dale Wilson and Dolly Wilson live on a farm near Morgantown, W. Va. Dale raised a garden last summer and helped his brother hoe corn. Dolly helps her mother and raises flowers. She has two pet white chickens.

May Urness, Kiester, Minn., was president of the school club called The Young Citizens' Club, during November. May asks if it is all right for girls and boys of her age to correspond and keep company together. Friendly greetings on post cards are proper, and groups of boys and girls having a good time together is quite right. Don't write love letters, and don't go to places alone with a boy. Flock together. You're too young to settle down.

Evalena Macy, Arlington, Ind., has three sisters, Nellie, Pauline and Helen. Hobbies are school and music, and pets are a pony and a guinea pig.

Help With Your Letters

I want some letters from the fathers and mothers of the family. Write a real experience out of your own life and heart. What has been your greatest problem raising your children?

Do you believe in high school education?

How have you made home attractive?

Do you safeguard your daughters without nagging them?

Do you believe that your own neat appearance and keeping abreast of the times is an aid to your children? How do you accomplish this?

We want some parent letters that help. Write soon.—Your loving friend, Martha Holden.

DETACHABLE TRIMMINGS.

With detachable fur collars and cuffs one may apply two or three different kinds of trimming to one suit.

PRETTY WHITE HATS.

The prettiest white hats are not all white, but relieved with the soft brown of fur, or with black velvet.

PAINS IN SIDE AND BACK

How Mrs. Kelly Suffered and How She was Cured.

Burlington, Wis.—"I was very irregular, and had pains in my side and back, but after taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Tablets and using two bottles of the Sanative Wash I am fully convinced that I am entirely cured of these troubles, and feel better all over. I know your remedies have done me worlds of good and I hope every suffering woman will give them a trial."—Mrs. ANNA KELLY, 710 Chestnut Street, Burlington, Wis.

The many convincing testimonials constantly published in the newspapers ought to be proof enough to women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the medicine they need.

This good old root and herb remedy has proved unequalled for these dreadful ills; it contains what is needed to restore woman's health and strength.

If there is any peculiarity in your case requiring special advice, write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass., for free advice.

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet, with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY

Please tell something about the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and tell what it provides for in regard to the Panama canal.—A. T. J., Napa, Cal.

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty was signed November 18, 1901, and replaced the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as an Anglo-American agreement of policy regarding an isthmian canal, then supposed to be fixed as across Nicaragua. It was drawn up by John Hay, secretary of state, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, ambassador from Great Britain. Public feeling for some years had been growing so sore over the Clayton-Bulwer treaty's restriction on the independent action of the United States, that there was great fear that congress might abrogate it by open violence. President McKinley voiced the feeling by the declaration in 1898, that the canal had become a national necessity. Fresh negotiations were opened with Great Britain, who had no wish beyond that of neutralizing the canal, and sent one of its best diplomats with instructions to concede whatever did not nullify that principle. The draft treaty was sent to the senate by the President February 5, 1900. It provided that a canal might be constructed by the United States, or under its direction; should be permanently neutralized on the basis of the Suez canal agreement, to be kept open at all times, either of war or peace, to al vessels, without discrimination, and no fortifications to be constructed commanding the canal or the waters adjacent, and that other powers should be invited to join in this guaranty of neutrality. The provisions excited intense hostility and a senator offered an amendment, adopted by the committee on foreign affairs, canceling the very features for which it was drawn up. It provided that the neutralization clause should not prevent the United States from any measures it thought needful for its own defense or the preservation of order, declared the Clayton-Bulwer treaty abrogated, and struck out the third clause inviting the concurrence of other powers. In this form it was ratified by the senate December 20, 1900, but Great Britain refused to accept the transformed treaty, and it expired by limitation on March 5, 1901. The two diplomats then set to work on a compromise, which was signed by them November 18, 1901, sent to the senate by President Roosevelt, and ratified by them December 16. The chief differences were as dropping as far as possible all specific guarantees, requirements or prohibitions. The neutrality of the canal is not guaranteed at all except by the terms of the agreement, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is abrogated by name, and the United States is not forbidden to construct fortifications, nor required to keep the canal open in time of war.

GLACIAL PERIOD

Kindly give an account of the period when the glaciers covered North America.—G. A. B., Poe, W. Va.

A glacial period was caused by the lowering of the mean annual temperature of the territory affected. When the summer became too short to melt the snow and ice of winter, the glaciers began to form and this must have continued many thousands of years to produce the effects apparent all over Northern America and Europe. The cause of the lowering of the temperature for so long a time must be astronomical.

In North America three centers of glaciation are recognized, the Cordilleran, along the Rocky mountains in British Columbia, whence the ice flowed eastward possibly 1,000 miles or more; the Kewatin, near Hudson Bay, whence the ice advanced southeast, south and southwest, reaching as far south as Iowa; the Laurentide, north of the St. Lawrence river and in Labrador, whence the ice advanced over eastern Canada, New England and the central states as far west as the Mississippi.

The time since the close of the ice age has been variously estimated, average estimates being around 20,000 years.

BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT

Please tell something concerning the organization known as the Boy Scouts and what their principles and obligations are.—V. M., Glenville, W. Va.

The Boy Scouts of America, the name under which the movement was incorporated in the United States, February 8, 1910, has as its honorary president, Woodrow Wilson, and Colonel Roosevelt and Wm. H. Taft as its honorary vice presidents. Associated with these in approval and promotion of the movement are the eminent citizens from all walks of life who are members of the national council and of the local councils in the cities and towns of the whole country. A group of men representing the various religious and civic organizations of the community that are engaged in boys' work are brought together as a local council. The local council receives a charter from the national organization, giving them full authority to deal with all questions relating to scouting in that district and to pass upon all scout masters' applications. In many cases the council engages a boys' director to be known as the scout commissioner to take charge of the work in that community. He is responsible to the local council for the direction and promotion of the work. He is the leader of the scout masters and as such, gives whatever instruction and help that may be necessary, arranges intertroop meets, games, camps, and in general, makes uniform the plan of work conducted in that community. The scouts are organized in patrols and troops, one of whom is known as the patrol leader. Three patrols make up a troop. The scout master is the adult leader of the troop. There are about 250 local councils in as many cities throughout the United States and under the direction of each there are from five to 100 scout masters in charge of troops.

The scout program is proving practicable as a civic enterprise. There are many cities so thoroughly organized that every phase of boy life in the community is being reached by scout activities. The movement is adapting itself not only to the wealthy class, but to the boys of the slums, newsboys, etc. Work to some extent has started in nearly every city of this country, besides in the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines, Porto Rico and Guam. Any boy over 12 years of age is eligible to become a scout. The only requirements are that he knew the scout salute, sign and laws and that he take the scout oath. By meeting certain requirements he is in line to become a Tenderfoot, Second-class and First-class Scout.

The national organization is maintained by public subscriptions. Sustaining and contributing memberships are issued to men and women throughout the country, who are financially assisting in the development and promotion of this organization among the boys. National headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America, 200 Fifth avenue, New York city.

You can learn their principles, oaths and duties by communicating with some officer of the scouts in your vicinity or writing to the national headquarters.

BRAND WHITLOCK

Will you kindly give a biographical sketch of Brand Whitlock in these columns?—J. H. M., Brookville, Pa.

Brand Whitlock, minister to Belgium, was born at Urbana, O., March 4, 1869. He is the son of Rev. Elias D. and Mollie Whitlock. He was educated in the public schools and by private tuition. He was a newspaper reporter in Toledo from 1887 to 1890, and in Chicago from 1890 to 1893, clerk in the office of the secretary of state of Illinois from 1893 to 1897; studied law under John M. Palmer of Springfield, Ill., and was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1894, and to the Ohio bar in 1897. He practiced at Toledo from 1897 on and was elected mayor in 1905, and was re-elected in 1907, 1909 and 1911. He is the author of a number of books and is a contributor of essays, poems and short stories to magazines.

In the early part of 1914 Whitlock was appointed United States minister to Belgium by President Wilson. He has performed much work there in assisting in the relief of the Belgians who have lost all their property in the war.

J. N. FREE

I would like to know something of the character known as the Immortal J. N., who traveled over the country.—G. G., Milford, Ill.

J. N. Free was a man who traveled about the country on railroad passes obtained through his nerve. He was forever announcing lectures at which he "would lift the veil," but these lectures were never delivered. He died in the state hospital at Toledo some time ago.

PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

Please explain in this department the government of the Philippine islands.—G. T. G., Rosendale, Mo.

The insular government of the islands vests the supreme executive power in the governor-general and the heads of five executive departments. The governor-general is president, and his five secretaries are members of the Philippine commission. The departments are those of the interior, comprising the bureaus of health, marine quarantine service, science, weather and lands; commerce and police, bureaus of constabulary, coast and geodetic survey, labor, navigations, posts and public works; finance and justice, bureaus of treasury, justice, customary and internal revenue; public instruction, bureaus of education, supply, prisons and printing; and executive department, bureaus of civil service, audits and executive business.

The Philippine legislature consists of two houses. The upper house is the commission of nine members appointed by the President of the United States. This house has exclusive legislative control over the non-Christian provinces. Some of the members are natives. The lower house is the Philippine assembly, which in 1914 consisted of 81 members elected by properly qualified voters. The houses have the usual legislative privileges, but in case the necessary appropriation bills fail to pass the sums stated in the last appropriatio bills are deemed to be appropriated. The governor-general has no veto, but participates in legislations as president of the commission. All laws must be reported to congress which may annul them.

THE PROGRESSIVES

Please tell something in these columns of the origin of the Progressive party and how their candidate for president stood in the election.—M. J., Huntington, W. Va.

The name of the Progressive party was officially adopted by the Progressive convention at Chicago on August 7, 1912. One reason for the starting of the new party was the general movement for a broader range of government, particularly in national affairs, which began in 1909. It aimed to compel the Republican party to take up new principals, the leaders expecting to bring over to their point of view a sufficient number of Republicans to give them permanent control of the party.

The other reason was that at the Republican national convention in 1912 Theodore Roosevelt was supported by most of the former Progressives and also by complete or partial delegations from the Republican states such as Pennsylvania and Illinois. These were mostly gained through primaries for members of the convention. Roosevelt's supporters believed their candidate lost the Republican nomination through unfair tactics, and they formed a mass meeting in Orchestra hall on June 22, 1912, informally nominating Roosevelt as the candidate of the new party. At the August convention made up wholly of Roosevelt men from 47 of the 48 states the name Progressive was formally adopted. In a few of the states the adherents of the new party of the time considered themselves still within the Republican party. At the election in 1912 the Progressives carried one state on the state ticket, cast 4,123,206 popular votes and elected 88 presidential electors.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Please give a comparison between the financial condition of this government in Roosevelt's and Wilson's administrations.—S. R., Marengo, Ohio.

The following figures cover years of Roosevelt's administration and two of Wilson's, the years ending June 30. In 1902 the excess of ordinary receipts over ordinary disbursements of the government was $91,287,375; in 1903, $54,279,667; in 1904, $7,479,082; in 1906, $45,312,517; in 1907, $111,420,531. In 1905 the disbursements were in excess of the receipts to the amount of $18,753,335 and in 1908 to the amount of $20,041,667.

In 1913 the receipts exceeded the disbursements by $41,340,524 and in 1914 by $34,418,677. On November 1, 1908, the last year of the Roosevelt administration, the principal of the public debt amounted to $2,637,973,747.04 and on October 1, 1914 it amounted to $2,809,262,118.66.

MISCELLANEOUS

S. R., Bushville, Ill.—We have no sketch of the life of Major George Ziegler.

L. M., Wheelerville, Pa.—Write to the secret service division of the treasury department at Washington; D. C. William J. Flynn is the chief.

D. J. B., Jefferson, Ohio.—Write to the U. S. land office at Marquette, Mich. Ozro A. Bowen is the register.

A. J. B., Rockford, Ohio.—The residences of John D. Rockefeller are at Pocantico Hills, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; 5 W. 54th street, New York city and Lakewood, N. J.

H. K., Sherrard, Ill.—It is certainly dangerous as many explosions and fires have been caused by pouring kerosene on fire.

H. W. F., Benton, Ky.—The rules do not permit the answering of more than one question at a time. Please read over the rules carefully as many of the readers do not, and then wonder why their questions are not answered.

G. S. B., Millington, Mass.—We do not answer questions relating to characters in literature.

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Submerged "Monuments" Rip Open Steamers in Great Seas of Alaska

Frank Carpenter Tells How U. S. Coast Survey Is Exploring Northern Waters and Charting the Unknown—Writes Another Interesting Letter to Blade.

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

(Copyright, 1916, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

Ketchikan, Dec. 28.—I rose at 4 o'clock this morning to go out with one of the wire drag crews that are exploring the main channels of southern Alaska for pinnacle rocks. Our boat was the steamer Equator, the tiny craft upon which Robert Louis Stevenson made his tour through the South Sea Islands, and we had a second vessel, a little tug called the Roosevelt, to carry the other end of the wire. It takes two boats to operate the wire drag. They move along on each side of the channel and carry with them, far down under the water, so far that the deepest ship that sails the course could not be caught by it, a taut strand of telephone wire. This wire sweeps the channel. It is so balanced by weights and buoys that it moves through the water as the boats go onward until it catches some rock that reaches above the depth for which it is gauged. The depth we used today was about 50 feet, and our boats steamed slowly along without striking a pinnacle.

But before I describe the wonderful workings of our coast survey ships let me give you some idea of the seas of Alaska, which our department of commerce is trying to make safe for the hundreds of ships that go north and south every season. These waters are sometimes called the graveyard of the Pacific. They are among the most dangerous parts of the ocean. Within the past 60 years three hundred vessels have gone down upon their rocks and cargoes and lives are lost every season. I have before me a list of 50 vessels, ranging in value up to $300,000, which have been sunk since we took possession of the territory, and there are many others that have suffered great damage, but have still gone on their way. The California, which was lost in 1913, carried down with her 31 men and a cargo of $300,000.

The Tahoma, a revenue cutter lost in 1914, was worth a quarter of a million dollars, and within recent years the losses in property alone are estimated at more than $8,000,000. The loss in lives has been more than five hundred all told.

Nevertheless, the travelers increase in number every season. Last year they were about 50,000, and they will soon be doubled and trebled. The cargoes are worth more from year to year. There are ships now going by Ketchikan that have each more than a half million dollars' worth of copper ore on board, and single cargoes worth a million dollars are brought down every season. When the new government railroad from Seward to Fairbanks is completed there will be a caravan of tourists moving back and forth from Alaska, and the seas must be made more safe in order that the territory may be opened to traffic.

Have you any idea of the extent of the Alaska coast line? The shores of the territory are washed by three great oceans. These are the Arctic ocean on the north, Bering sea on the west and the Pacific on the south. The Aleutian islands, off the Alaska Peninsula, are separated from each other and the mainland by a network of rocky straits, and much of southwestern and southeastern Alaska is made up of mountainous islands that have rocks of all shapes and sizes. The islands are really the tops of mountains half lost in the waters. They rise in spires and cathedrals, some of which are thousands of feet above the water and others hidden beneath it, lying there concealed and ready to rip open the hulls of ships as the iceberg ripped the Titanic.

The extent of the Alaska coast, with its windings, surpasses that of the United States proper. It is greater than that of all our states on the Pacific from Puget sound to the boundary of Mexico, added to that of our states on the Atlantic, including the gulf. All told, it is more than 26,000 miles long, or longer than the distance around the world at the equator, and in proportion to its length it has perhaps more dangers than any other coast line on earth.

Nevertheless, not one-half of it has yet been sounded by the coast survey vessels, and more than half of the general coast line is not marked by lights or by any aids to navigation. As to the rivers, there is not a light or mark on the great winding Yukon except at its mouth, and it is the same of its many navigable tributaries. It was only last year that the Department of Commerce opened up the navigable channel of the Kuskokwim. That river is the second in size of the rivers of Alaska. It is nine miles wide at the 28 were established in 1915. There are but few lighthouses, and only three on the main travel route from Icy Strait to Nome, a distance as far as from New York to London.

At the present time the government is awake to the dangers of Alaskan navigation. It was only last year that President Wilson called attention to the necessity of exploring the waters and erecting lighthouses, and today Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce has a number of new movements to that effect under way. He is constructing a first-class coast light on Cape St. Elias. This lighthouse is being erected on the south end of the island of Kayak, one of the most important points on the Gulf of Alaska. It is where the boats, after leaving the Inside Passage, pass on their way into Prince William sound and Seward, the terminus of our new railroad. The lighthouse is to cost $115,000. It will rise 90 feet above the level and will be equipped with a lamp of 180,000 candlepower, which can be seen more than 15 miles away. The light is a double flash which bursts forth every 20 seconds.

The government is building several new vessels for the improvement of the Alaskan waters. One of these is to be for the lighthouse service, and it will be ready for work in May, 1916. It is being constructed at Long Beach, Cal. It is to be called the Cedar. The boat will be a double-bottomed schooner-rigged vessel 200 feet long, 36 feet wide, and with a displacement of 1,750 tons. It will draw 13 feet of water, and have a speed of 12 knots an hour. It will be constructed of steel throughout. It will be lighted by electricity, and will have a radio outfit of the most modern type.

So far, the coast survey has chartered only about one-half of the waters of Alaska. The area to be surveyed is bigger than the state of Texas, and the amount already sounded is only a little larger than the state of Missouri. I had no idea of the work required to explore and mark the waters of the ocean until I came to Ketchikan. This is the headquarters of the coast survey service for Alaska, and there are several ships now engaged in work in the waters near here. I went out yesterday on the McArthur, which has been making surveys in the Tongass narows, and in and about Prince of Wales island. The McArthur is one of the older ships in the service. It was built in 1875 to survey the bar off San Francisco bay, and has been in the coast survey service ever since. Its commander is Capt. C. T. Quillian, a native of Georgia, who has been connected with the coast survey since 1902. It was beside him that I watched them charting the ocean.

In the coast survey work it is necessary to ascertain the exact depth and character of every foot of the channel over which the ships are to sail. This is done by dropping heavy pieces of lead, to which piano wire is attached, down to the bottom. The wire runs around a reel or drum on board ship, and it is so fine that it moves out like a thread as the lead sinks quickly to the bed of the sea. The drum has machinery connected with the engine, and the lead can be drawn up and the exact depth automatically registered.

The work goes so fast that from 10 to 20 soundings are taken in an hour, the lead rising and falling like clockwork. The boat has to stop for two minutes when each sounding is taken. I took out my watch and timed the lead as it rose and fell. It took only one minute and a half to go from the boat to the bed of the sea and back. When it returned it brought with it gravel and shells, showing the character of the bottom of the ocean, 500 feet below. The lead is smeared with grease in order that it may catch the gravel.

The depths of the ocean vary greatly, and the coast survey ships make many soundings that are 1,000 and upward of feet in depth. They often explore waters a mile deep, and just off the shore of our Island of Guam they have made deep-sea soundings as far below the level of the ocean as Mount Everest is high above it. All of the soundings taken have to be corrected for the rise and fall of the tides. On board the McArthur the surveyors used sextants and took observations to determine just where they were and to aid them in surveying the waters.

Surveying like this has been already done in the Alaskan waters over a territory as big as the state of Missouri. In some parts of this area the waters have been tested at every few feet, and you can tell the exact depth over which your ship has to sail. In other places the soundings are far apart, it having been taken for granted that there was no change in the bed of the ocean between them. This does very well for the smooth parts of the sea bottom, but it does not do for much of the waters of Alaska. In the Panhandle, where I now am, the islands are really half submerged mountains, and the ships sail in and out above the needle-tipped peaks of a great mountain chain. These mountains have spires and cathedrals of rock, and in places there are rocky obelisks that rise to the height of the Washington monument or higher. When such a shaft comes out on an island it is covered with green and is a delight to the eye of the tourist. When it rises from the bed of the ocean and its peak is still concealed below the surface, it is the terror of the navigator. It is then one of the deadly swords of old Father Neptune, ready and waiting to cut the heart out of any ship that comes in its path. These rocks are often of such a small area that they escape the soundings of the coast survey. They can be detected only by the wire drag, which, sweeping along at a given depth, is sure to strike against them if they rise above the height at which it is gauged.

The first wire-drag vessel used in American waters began its work about 10 years ago on our Atlantic coast, and the government surveyors have been working there ever since. In this time they have discovered more than 3,000 rocks with less water over them than shown by the charts, and about 1,000 of those are dangerous to navigation. All were in waters that had been previously charted by the coast survey.

Here in Alaska a large number of pinnacle rocks have been unearthed by the wire drag. Capt. John A. Daniels, the engineer with whom I went out this morning, has located 21 great stone spires along 42 miles of this channel and right in the course of the steamers. One of these rocks is of the shape of a pyramid, and it rises from the bottom of the channel to a height of 600 feet, or almost 50 feet above that of the Washington monument. It comes within 17 feet of the surface of the water, and is surrounded by deep water on all sides. The channel had been charted by the coast survey, but this rock was not marked. If the lead struck the rock it probably slipped off into deep water, at the side, or it may have come in between two soundings and have been missed altogether.

It is interesting to see how the wire drag works. The chief boat has a windlass operated by the engine. About this windlass is the telephone wire which is to be let down and stretched far below the depths at which ships sail. This wire is several miles in length, and it is run out according to the width of the channel which is to be tested. The wire used here is stretched across a channel up to two miles in width. The horizontal dragging wire is supported by vertical wires which fall from large buoys, and it is held at the proper depths by sinkers and floats. The buoys are really galvanized iron buckets of perhaps 10 gallons' capacity. The buckets are sealed, and, being full of air, they float while supporting the weight of the wire beneath. The floats are of cedar. They look like the rolling pins with which bread is made. They hang to the wire and aid in keeping it at the right level.

It takes boats of about 40 horsepower to move this submerged wire through the sea, the average speed of the drag being about a mile and a half per hour. Notwithstanding this, as many as 15 shoal spots and rocks are sometimes found in one day.

When the drag strikes a rock the place is marked and another surveying party develops the area about it. A buoy or float of some kind is then anchored there to show the danger and a new record is made on the chart.

Up to the present between one-third and one-half of the main channels of southeastern Alaska have been explored by the wire drag. The work will be prosecuted steadily and as fast as the appropriations of congress will warrant.

Most of the vessels in the coast survey service in Alaska are only fit for the scrap heap. Secretary Redfield has rightly called them "unseaworthy old tubs." They are without wireless equipment, deficient in modern appliances, and some are so poor that they can be safely used only in protected waters. The McArthur, to which I have referred, is over 40 years old. She has been nicknamed the "Chinese Shoe" on account of her shape. She is only 20 feet wide and 120 feet long, and her speed is about seven miles an hour. She has to use a steam launch for her surveying work, but it is so frail that she cannot hoist it on board.

The Gedney and the Endeavor are in the same class with the McArthur. They have no electricity and no condensing and refrigerating plants. The accomodations for the men and officers are bad. The Endeavor was used in the civil war as a Confederate gunboat. The Gedney was constructed in 1875 on the Atlantic coast, and she came around South America to Alaska 35 years ago. She is 140 feet long and 24 feet wide. She is now charting the waters about the Prince of Wales Island.

The Patterson, which aided in rescuing the wrecked steamer Tahoma, is making surveys in the neighborhood of the Shumagin Islands, and the Yukon is the ship of which I wrote as surveying the Kuskowin river. She was built in Nome by Capt. Pratt 18 years ago, and was used in surveying the Yukon. She has also surveyed about Kodiak Island and Cook inlet.

The Taku, which was originally built to be used in making surveys at the mouth of the Yukon, is now laid up in Prince William sound, as she is too small to make the trip farther south. She is only 75 feet long. Her captain is G. T. Rude, who has been long in Alaska. The captain of the Yukon is R. R. Lukens.

As to the wire drag parties there are two of them. One is under Capt. Daniels, whose boat, the Equator, I have described. The other party is commanded by Capt. L. O. Colbert, who has the King and Wing, a power boat that rescued the survivors of the Karluk, the Canadian arctic exploring ship. Capt. Colbert has been working this season in the vicinity of Point Baker.

1. Taking observations on the McArthur.
2. Crew of the McArthur. Capt. Quillian at the right.

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The close connection which exists between the heart and the kidneys is well known nowadays. As soon as kidneys are diseased, arterial tension is increased and the heart functions are attacked. When the kidneys no longer pour forth waste, uremic poisoning occurs, and the person dies and the cause is often given as heart disease, or disease of brain or lungs.

It is a good insurance against such a risk to send 10 cents for a large trial package of "Anuric"—the latest discovery of Dr. Pierce. Also send a sample of your water. This will be examined without charge by expert chemists at Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. When you suffer from backache, frequent or scanty urine, rheumatic pains here or there, or that constant tired, worn-out feeling, it's time to write Dr. Pierce, describe your symptoms and get his medical opinion—without charge and absolutely free.

This "Anuric" of Dr. Pierce's is 3 times more active than lithia, for it dissolves uric acid in the system, as hot water does sugar.

Simply ask for Dr. Pierce's Anuric Tablets. There can be no imitation. Every package of "Anuric" is sure to be Dr. Pierce's. You will find the signature on the package just as you do on Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the ever-famous friend to ailing women.

WORRY, DESPONDENCY.

Kidney Disease is suspected by medical men when patients complain of backache or suffer with irregular urination, disturbed, too frequent, scanty or painful passage. The general symptoms are rheumatic pains or neuralgia, headache, dizzy spells, irritability, despondency, weakness and general misery. Worry is a frequent cause and sometimes a symptom of kidney disease. Thousands have testified to immediate relief from these symptoms after using Dr. Pierce's Anuric Kidney Tablets.

—Advertisement.

HEART DISEASE. $2.50 TRIAL Free. Dr. Miles, the specialist, will send a and remarkable Special Personal Treatment Free to those having Enlarged, Valvular, Rheumatic Dropsy, Weak, Fatty or Nervous Hearts; Short Breath, Palpitation, Smothering, Irregular Pain, Swollen Ankles, etc. Wonderful Many so-called "incurable," cured after doctors failed. Write now for Free Trial and Remarkable Cures from your state. Address DR. FRANKLIN MILES, Dept. H, Indiana, 603 to 613 Main Street.

Tobacco Habit Banished IN 12 TO 120 HOURS

DR. ELDER'S TOBACCO BOON BANISHES all of Tobacco Habit in 12 to 120 hours. A positive and relief. A home treatment easy to take. Sure, but harmless, no habit forming drugs. Hundreds of letters from satisfied patients. We guarantee results in every case or refund money. Send for our Free Booklet giving full information. Write today, this hour. ELDER SANITARIUM, Desk 1, St. Joseph, Mo.

Where there's a will there's a way. You have the will, we have the way. LET'S GET TOGETHER

A Post Card will bring you full information how to establish yourself in a profitable business that will bring you

A Permanent Income

Whole or part time. Man or woman. No capital required—we furnish everything. Brooks, Agent, 2057 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SORE GUMS

Loose teeth, pyorrhea, Riggs's disease; a guaranteed cure; tested thirty years; medicine paid, $1.50. Write your name, address and name of this paper on a postal and receive book on a home treatment.

DR. C. M. DOSS, D. D. S., COOPER, TEXAS.

Your Bunion Can Be Cured Instant Relief Prove It At My Expense

Don't send me one cent—just let me prove it to you as I have done for 57,502 others in the last six months. I claim to have the only successful cure for bunions ever made and I want you to let me send you a treatment, FREE, entirely at my expense. I don't care how many so-called cures or shields or pads you ever tried without success. I don't care how disgusted you feel with them all—you have not tried my cure, and I have such absolute confidence in it that I am going to send you a treatment absolutely FREE. It is a wonderful yet simple home treatment which relieves you almost instantly of all pain; it removes the cause of the bunion and thus the ugly deformity disappears—all this while you are wearing tighter shoes than ever. I know it will do all this and I want you to send for a treatment, FREE, at my expense, because I know you will then tell all your friends about it just as those 57,502 others are doing now. Write now, as this announcement may not appear in this paper again. Just send your name and address and treatment will be sent you promptly in plain sealed envelope.

FOOT REMEDY CO. 3591 W. 26th St. Chicago

Spectacles ON TRIAL Free

Don't Send Me One Cent

I Am Going To Send You FREE 3 Pairs of Spectacles

I am putting on the market a large-eye, cable-temple spectacle, the frame of which is made of composition non-gold metal that looks like gold although there is not one cent's worth of gold in them. The hooks that go around the ears are made of soft twisted cable wire (just exactly like the high-priced spectacles now on the market) which will not hurt the most tender ears. I want you to send for these large-eye, cable-temple, non-gold spectacles of mine.

As soon as you get them I want you to put the first pair on your eyes—the reading and sewing spectacles—sit down in front of the open heater, one of these cold winter nights, and you'll be agreeably surprised to discover that you can again read the very finest print in your bible, thread the smallest-eyed needle and do the finest kind of embroidery and crocheting with them on, and do it all night long without any headaches or eye-pains, and with as much ease and comfort as you ever did in your life.

THEY'LL ENABLE YOU TO READ THE FINEST PRINT AND SHOOT A BIRD OFF THE TALLEST TREE—

If you like to go out hunting occasionally, put on the second pair—the distance and shooting spectacles—shoulder your gun and go out into the woods some bright and early morning, and you'll be greatly delighted to find that they help you wonderfully in sighting your gun and taking aim at your game. And in the evening, when the shadows are gathering in the dusk, you'll easily be able to distinguish a horse from a cow out in the pasture at the greatest distance and as far as your eye can reach with them on, and this even if your eyes are so very weak that you cannot even read the largest headlines in this paper.

But the third pair—the protection pair of spectacles—is the best of them all. With this pair of protection spectacles on your eyes you will be able to work around in your kitchen and do your cooking in front of a red-hot stove, go out into the field and do your plowing, or go out driving when the snow is on the ground, and they will prevent you from contracting those eye troubles usually caused by heat, dust, grit and dirt, and keep your eyes in good condition while doing your work.

Now Don't Take My Word For It

I am going to send these three pairs of spectacles home to you at once, all charges prepaid, so that you can try them out yourself for reading, sewing, hunting, driving, indoors, outdoors, anywhere, everywhere, and anyway.

Can you get a squarer deal than this anywhere?

Did you ever hear of a fairer or squarer proposition in which you are offered

FREE 3 pairs of large-eye, cable-temple spectacles to fit the whole family

to try in your own home for fully ten days without a cent in advance or even a reference?

Just fill in the below coupon and send it in at once without a cent of money. Do this right now before you forget it.

ST. LOUIS SPECTACLE HOUSE, Room 5 ST. LOUIS, MO.

Please mail me, all charges prepaid, a complete family set of three pairs of reading, shooting and protection spectacles on 10 days' free trial, and if I find that I can read, sew, hunt and look away off in the distance with them just as well as I ever did in my life, then and then only will I pay you $1.00 for the whole family set of 3 pairs. It is, however, positively and distinctly understood that if, after 10 days' free trial I don't like them for any reason whatsoever (and I am to be the sole judge), I will return them to you and will not owe you one single, solitary cent, as you have agreed to let me try them fully 10 days without one cent of pay, and I am certainly going to make you stick to that promise.

How old are you?.....How many years have you used spectacles?.....

If you want any of these three pairs of spectacles to fit any other members of your family, give their ages on this line.....

Name .....

Post Office.....

R. F. D. No.....Box No.....State.....

FREE TO THE RUPTURED

DON'T WEAR A TRUSS

FREE TRIAL

Awarded Gold Medal and Grand Prix

Inner surface made self-adhesive purposely to prevent slipping and to keep constantly applied the absorbent-astringent medication called **PLAPAO.** Those the hernial opening as nature intended so the Rupture **CAN'T** come down.

Do Away With Steel and Rubber Bands That Chafe and Pinch

You know by your own experience that the truss is a mere makeshift—a false prop against a collapsing wall—and that it is undermining your health. Why then, continue to wear it?

STUART'S PLAPAO-PADS are entirely different—being medicine applicators made self-adhesive purposely to prevent slipping and to hold the distended muscles securely in place. No straps, buckles or springs attached. No "digging in" or grinding pressure. **Soft as Velvet—Flexible—Easy to Apply—Inexpensive.** Continuous day and night treatment at home. No delay from work. Hundreds of people, old and young, have gone before an officer qualified to acknowledge oaths, and swore that the PLAPAO-PADS cured their Ruptures—some of them most aggravated cases—and of long standing.

Send Today For FREE PLAPAO---No Charge For It---Now or Ever

Simply send your name and address for absolutely FREE TRIAL PLAPAO and 48-page Book on Rupture. No charge for it—now or ever. Nothing to be returned. "Be wise today 'tis madness to defer." Address **PLAPAO CO.,** Block 360 St. Louis, Mo.

SEES ROOSEVELT AS G. O. P. HOPE

Ex-Governor of Jersey Says Republicans Will Meet Defeat Without Him.

Washington, Jan. 14.—That the Republicans must nominate Roosevelt or probably invite defeat in the election this year is the opinion of ex-Governor J. Franklin Fort, Republican, of New Jersey.

"Col. Roosevelt certainly appears to be gaining favor among Republicans for the Republican presidential nomination, if one is to take the talk around the capitol as indicative of the trend of sentiment throughout the country," declared former Governor Fort.

All Talking Roosevelt.

"The men up on the hill are talking Roosevelt and nobody else. I believe the colonel will be nominated at Chicago, although I do not believe he is a candidate. I am for Roosevelt now as I was in 1912, and I believe the Republican party would be wise to nominate him. It will take the very strongest candidate the Republicans can name to defeat Wilson, who will, of course, be the candidate of the Democrats. If the Democrats do not nominate Wilson, they might as well go into bankruptcy.

"With Wilson the candidate of the Democrats and Roosevelt leading a reunited Republican party, the campaign would be the most interesting and most exciting we have had in many years. Both Roosevelt and Wilson have their opponents in their own ranks and the result of the election would depend largely upon which would lose the most of his own party voters.

Would Not Be Walkaway.

"I believe Roosevelt to be the most popular man in the country today, as well as the strongest, and I have no doubt he would be elected if nominated, as I believe he will be. But it would not be a walkaway.

"The Republicans might as well make up their minds now that any old candidate will not be able to beat Wilson. He is strong with the masses and we shall have to name a candidate who will get all the Republican and Progressive votes if we are to win in November."

BLUE'S JOB IS CONFIRMED

Washington, Jan. 14.—The senate yesterday afternoon confirmed the reappointment of Rupert H. Blue as surgeon general of the public health service.

For Piles

Get a Free Trial of Pyramid Pile Treatment That Has Saved a Vast Number from the Horror of Operation.

Until you have seen what Pyramid Pile Treatment can do for you, no case can be called hopeless. Letters from people

Remember Pyramid—Forget Piles.

who believed their cases hopeless fairly breathe the joy of the writers.

Test Pyramid Pile Treatment yourself. Either get a box—price 50c—from your druggist or mail the coupon below **right away** for a perfectly free trial.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON

PYRAMID DRUG COMPANY,
302 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Kindly send me a Free sample of **Pyramid Pile Treatment,** in plain wrapper.

Name .....

Street .....

City..... State.....

HUERTA TYPICAL MEXICAN LEADER

Military School Graduate Rose to Power as Friend of Diaz.

Victoriano Huerta was more typically "Mexican' 'than any of his rivals for the dictatorship of Mexico. He was of almost pure Indian blood, as his features and his mentality showed—and he was proud that so little Spanish and so much Indian blood flowed in his veins.

He was born in one of the provinces in 1854, and was 62 years old.

Little is known of his boyhood, except that his mother had much to do with his training, and that she instilled into his mind the craft of her race.

Military School Graduate.

As a youth Victoriano Huerta was sent to the National Military school at Chapultepec, where he took a seven years' course, and was graduated in the engineers with credit. When he left college he had no political influence, but his ability was such that the government put him to work in the topographical department, and in that capacity he made many of the accurate war maps which to this day the Mexican government is using.

After a time he was appointed to subordinate commands by President Porfirio Diaz, and he became known as a dependable and intrepid, if not a brilliant commander. He was especially noted for his knowledge of military tactics, and the iron discipline which he enforced. He was known among the half-savage Mexican soldiers as "a man eater" who ruled with iron.

Involved in Diaz Plot.

Huerta became involved, though not deeply, in one of the numerous plots against Diaz, and the old dictator feared to intrust him with any important command. So he kept him hammering away in the little "private wars" with Indian outlaws and insurgents in the southwest.

Once, when Huerta was fighting the Zapatistas for Diaz, it became necessary that he see the president. The roads were alive with rebels, whose chiefest delight would have been to capture and torture Huerta, but with a small bodyguard he set out at night and, by great good luck and hard riding, reached Chapultepec, where Diaz was. Though it was 3 o'clock in the morning, he had Diaz called out of bed for a conference.

When the audience was over, and Huerta had received the orders he had come to ask, he arose to go. Diaz told him how dangerous it was to travel at that hour, and offered him a room in the castle and a guard in the morning. Huerta was firm—he was not afraid. He had come in the night, and in the night he could return. He was badly needed at the front.

Became Friend of Diaz.

Diaz was greatly impressed with the utter fearlessness of the man, and exclaimed:

"You are not going back—you are commanded to remain here and take command of my personal guard!"

Huerta remained, and from that day he was never away from the side of the president until, broken and rejected by the people he had so long ruled, the old dictator was banished from Mexico. And then it was Gen. Huerta who guarded him to the ship and saw him take leave of his country.

His bitterest enemy has never said that Huerta was ever afraid of anything. As a soldier and as a president, he was utterly oblivious to danger. Though he daily received scores of threats against his life, he rode unguarded through the streets in an open auto until his last day in Mexico.

Accused as Madero Slayer.

After Diaz had been banished, Huerta soon became a national character. He served under President Madero, but when the committee of senators ordered the arrest of Madero, it was Huerta who took the soldiers and arrested the president. That was on February 18, 1913. Four days later Madero was murdered while guards were taking him to prison. Huerta was blamed for this murder, but he always denied all knowledge of it.

"If I had wanted him killed, I would have ordered him shot publicly," he declared.

Gen. Venustiano Carranza—now recognized President—had himself proclaimed constitutional president of Mexico on the day after Madero's murder.

At the election on October 26, 1913, Huerta declared himself elected president of Mexico "by an almost unanimous vote."

Wilson Refused Recognition.

But Carranza and Villa both opposed Huerta, and civil war has raged ever since. On the ground that Huerta had won the presidency by the assassination of Madero, President Wilson refused to recognize Huerta as president, and bided his time until a stronger man should take his place. More recently it has become known that foreign intrigue had much to do with Huerta's elevation, and the government at Washington doubtless allowed this to have also some influence against the recognition of Huerta.

It was in Huerta's administration, on April 9, 1914, that a paymaster and squad of bluejackets of the United States were insulted and arrested at Tampico. Huerta apologized, but refused to order a salute fired to the United States flag, as President Wilson demanded, and a fleet was sent to Vera Cruz, the city captured with a loss of 17 American marines, and held for weeks. War was averted by the mediation of Argentine, Brazil and Chile, and the Americans left Mexico without the salute being fired.

But the steady opposition of the United States kept other nations from recognizing Huerta as president, and steadily Villa and Carranza won battles. Finally, on July 15, 1914, Huerta resigned the presidency and fled form Mexico.

He left on board the German cruiser Dresden on July 20, and later went to Europe.

A BARGAIN FOR BLADE READERS

You Will Treasure This Book for a Lifetime. Its Sweet Melodies Will Gladden the Years. It Is a Wonderful Volume. You Will Love It.

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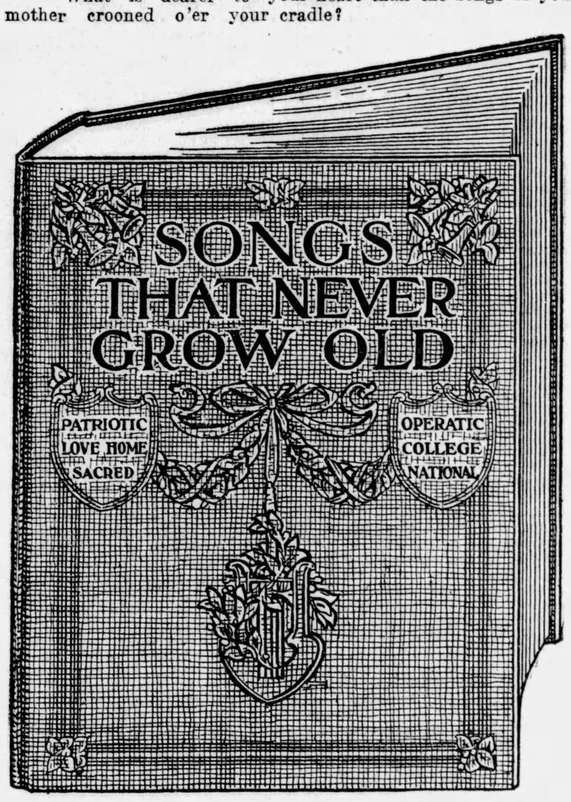
"Songs That Never Grow Old"

What is dearer to your heart than the songs of your childhood—the songs your mother crooned o'er your cradle?



What is more precious than the tender love songs of your youth?

Or the sublime hymns that have comforted the sick at heart and given new hope to the desolate?

You will find all these songs in that wonderful 256 page volume "Songs That Never Grow Old." The home songs, the songs of love, patriotism, devotion, college, church and the best songs from the great operas. These are all here—with illustrations of the famous singers whose names are intimately connected with them. The great national songs of foreign climes are all here, too.

"Songs That Never Grow Old" is a complete collection of music for every home. Both the scores and words are given. Each score is especially adapted for quick reading by beginners.

You, your children need this book.

Let The Blade sell it to you at at its Special Bargain Price.

98c Postpaid

ADDRESS WEEKLY BLADE SHOPPING BUREAU, TOLEDO, OHIO.

Increased Weight 22 Pounds Says Sergeant Campbell

Remarkable Experience of Kentucky Guardsman, Puts On Flesh At Rapid Rate.

"I got the trial package of Sargol and was very much pleased with it," states Quarter Master Sgt. Campbell of the 1st Kentucky Infantry, who sends us the photo above. He reports that at the time he was on the fourth package his weight had increased 22 lbs. and that he felt like another fellow.

"When I began to take Sargol," writes R. T. Smith, "I only weighed one hundred thirty-nine pounds. Now my weight has increased to 151 pounds. Everybody says that I am getting so fat." "I never felt better in my life since I have been taking Sargol. The first two weeks I gained 10 lbs. and am gaining every day. Sargol makes me eat and sleep and I don't get up with tired feeling any more," writes J. C. Weaver. "W. D. Sanderson adds, "when I started Sargol I weighed 147 lbs. and now I weigh 160 lbs. Everybody is telling me how fat you have got in the last month."

Would you, too, like to quickly put from 10 to 30 lbs. of good, solid, "stay-there" flesh, fat and muscular tissue between your skin and bones? Don't say it can't be done. Try it. Let us send you free a 50c package of Sargol and prove what it can do for you.

More than half a million thin men and women are gladly made this test and that Sargol does succeed, does make thin folks fat even where all else has failed, is conclusively proven in our files by the tremendous business we have done. No drastic diet, flesh creams, massages, foods or emulsions, but a simple, harmless home treatment. Cut out the coupon and send for a 50c package today, enclosing only 10 cents (silver to help pay postage, packing, etc.

Address the Sargol Co., 336-N, Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y. Take Sargol with your meals and watch it work. This will tell the story.

FREE SARGOL COUPON

This coupon with 10c in silver to help pay postage, packing, etc., and to show good faith, entitles holder to one 50c package of Sargol Free. Address The Sargol Co., 336-N, Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y.

YOUR HEART

Does it **Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats?** Have you **Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness, or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Sinking or Smothering Sensation, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart?** If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use **Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets.** Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Probably three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat them-selves for the **Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves.** Don't take any chances when **Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets** are within your reach. More than 1000 endorsements furnished.

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to **Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Box 9850, Augusta, Maine,** will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. **Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.**

QUEEN WILHELMINA GOES TO FLOOD DISTRICTS

Loss of Life in North Holland Probably Fifty.

Amsterdam, Jan. 17.—Queen Wilhelmina has gone to the flooded district in northern Holland.

It is believed the loss of life in the provinces of north Holland, where breaks occurred in a number of dykes, will probably reach 50.

Refugees are flocking into The Hague, Utrecht and Rotterdam, where they are being cared for by the military authorities.

HUERTA'S CAREER ENDED BY DEATH

El Paso, Jan. 14.—Funeral arrangements for General Victoriano Huerta, who died here last night, had not been announced early today. The possibility of burial in Mexico, the land of his birth, and from which he was an exile, is being considered.

General Huerta had been ill for nearly six months, his illness first becoming marked soon after his incarceration as a federal prisoner at Fort Bliss last July. Attending physicians attributed death to a complication of liver complaints, which caused a general breakdown.

The general's condition first became alarming last fall and he was transferred from Fort Bliss to his home in El Paso. Apparently improved, after a stay at home, he again was removed to the fort. Shortly after Christmas physicians recommended immediate removal to his home again. From that time on his decline was rapid.

Only two days ago a federal grand jury in San Antonio returned indictments against Huerta charging conspiracy to violate the neutrality laws of the United States.

TURKS RETREAT BEFORE ONWARD SWEEP OF THE ENTENTE ARMIES

Russians Drive Them Back in the Caucasus and British Advance in Mesopotamia, While English Shell Lille With Guns Having Range of 20 Miles.

London, Jan. 17.—Retreat of the Turks before the Russian advance in the Caucasus, the falling back of Turkish forces in Mesopotamia to within six miles of Kut-el-Amara, and the bombardment of Lille by the English are the outsanding features of the war reports today.

Berlin admits the Turks have withdrawn their advance forces, which have been opposing the Russian advance in the Caucasus, several miles at some points. The operations of the Russsians in that sector are growing in magnitude and importance.

When Grand Duke Nicholas was relieved of the command of the main Russian armies and sent to take charge in the Caucasus, Czar Nicholas intimated additional attention would be given the operations in that front. Those opeations have been long in developing, but it now appears, from Turkish reports, that the Russians are advancing over a front of 100 miles, south of the Arasa. The offensive appears to be in conjunction with the British operations in nearby Mesopotamia, where the British have inflicted their second defeat upon the Turks within the past few days.

The Turkish positions at Waddi were carried on Saturday, according to the announcement of J. Austen Chamberlain, secretary for India, who explained the Moslems had fallen back to within six miles of Kut-el-Amara. It was announced yesterday that the Turks had been beaten at Orah, on the Tigris, 25 miles below Kut-el-Amara, and were in retreat.

The attack is being made by the army of Gen. Aylmer, which is advancing, in an attempt to form a junction with the original British expedition, under Gen. Townshend, now at Kut-el-Amara, to which he retired, December 5, having been defeated in an advance upon Bagdad, after he had pressed to within 20 miles of that city.

Guns, to match the long-range howitzers of the Germans, have at last reached the allies' front in France. Interest here today centered in the German announcement that the British have bombarded Lille, using a gun with a range estimated at 20 miles.

This is the first time Lille has been under artillery fire since it fell into the hands of the Germans in September, 1914.

German guns, with a range of 20 miles, which were used at the bombardment of Dunkirk and Verdun, were hitherto unmatched by the allies, but the latest developments show that the Germans must now face equal metal.

It is regarded as significant that the English make no announcement of the shelling of Lille, while the French war office states that the Lille highway was shelled. The German war office announces that projectiles fell in the center of the city.

MONTENEGRIN CABINET ASKS AUSTRIA FOR PEACE TERMS

Vienna, via Berlin, wireless, Jan. 17.—Montenegro has sued for peace, it was officially announced today in the Hungarian parliament by Count Tisza, premier of Hungary. This announcement was greeted with joyful shouts.

"Both King Nicholas and the Montenegrin cabinet have asked for peace terms," said the Hungarian premier.

"Montenegro has agreed to lay down arms and stop fighting," declared the Hungarian premier. Word has just been received to that effect from the front.

"Montenegro was asked unconditionally to lay down her arms, and she accepted," the premier declared.

Montenegro is the smallest of the allied countries, having an area of less than 5,000 square miles. At the outbreak of the war the Montenegrin population was 225,000 and the military strength was placed at 60,000 men. The Montenegrins, like the Swiss, have always been an unconquered mountain race. They fired the first gun in the Balkan war and took part in the second.

WEEK IN WAR

SUNDAY, Jan. 9.—Germany's note on Frye incident received. Kaiser makes a further concession to the United States on submarine issue, agreeing that passengers placed in small boats on high seas are not in a place of safety. German professor reports discovery of an inexhaustible supply of drinking water near Mount Sinai, which may be used in a German invasion of Egypt. Germany rumored trying to implicate Abyssinia in war. Austrian and Russian reports contest possession of Czartorysk.

MONDAY, Jan. 10.—Announcement made of a complete abandonment of the Dardanelles campaign. Remaining English troops at Gallipoli said to have evacuated with only one wounded and few losses of material. British official press bureau makes known loss of dreadnaught King Edward VII. through striking a mine. Petrograd reports Bukowina battle still raging and losses of Austrian life appalling. Americans on Nicosian deny charges of other Americans that crew of German submarine were killed by English sailors while struggling in water. Turkish commanders of expedition against Egypt said to have refused to advance without further German support.

TUESDAY, Jan. 11.—Count von Bernstorff sends tentative draft of agreement over Lusitania to Berlin. This provides for disavowal of sinking of steamships and for reparation for American lives lost. Reports from both London and Constantinople tell of severe battle east of Kut-el-Amara between Turks said to have cut off Gen. Townshend's force and British relief expedition. London admits Townshend's troops are in dire straits. Walter Runciman, president of the board of trade, in a speech before the house of commons, tells of great world war planned by England on German trade, one of which is control of world's coal and oil supplies. Failure of a German two-day drive in Champagne reported from Paris. Russian offensive in Bukowina comes to a halt.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12.—Mount Loceen falls to Austrians. In first of a series of articles on Great Britain's blockade Daily Mail investigator reports food and supplies imported unchecked into Germany through Denmark. Talk of coercion of Denmark in London by use of British fleet. Irish Nationalist party announces withdrawal of opposition to compulsion bill. Further reports from Paris on German drive in Champagne say every point gained by employment of huge Teuton forces was subsequently recaptured. Relief expedition in Mesopotamia reported advancing.

THURSDAY, Jan. 13.—Despatches from Rome announce beginning of Teuton drive on Salonica. French forces occupy Greek island or Corfu. Compulsory military service bill passes second reading in house of commons, 431 to 39. Miners' Federations threatens to vote general strike, tying up coal resources, if it becomes effective. German papers indicate that food shortage is causing suffering among people. Champagne drive estimated to have cost Germans 25,000 men. Russians renew Bukowina attacks.

FRIDAY, Jan. 14.—London hears armistice between Austria and Montenegro has been declared. Separate peace rumored. Cettinje, Montenegrin capital, threatened. Destruction of bridges to hinder Teuton drive on Salonica accomplished by Allies. Germany seizes all Bulgarian resources, according to Rome. Four British airmen brought down by Germans on west front. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, in speech at opening of Prussian Diet, predicts eventual victory; announces increase in Prussian income tax.

SATURDAY, January 15.—Papers British took from Capt. von Papen, recalled German military attache at Washington, show that he made large payments to German agents in this country just prior to bomb outrages. Funds were paid to him by German embassy. Austrian cruiser sunk by French submarine near Cattaro. Cettinje occupied by Austrian troops. Germany announces policy of reprisal against Great Britain for treatment of Baralong incident. Official denials that Kaiser is seriously ill made nn Berlin.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, Jan. 17.—Wheat prices were much higher on the opening. Cash and futures showed an advance of 1c each. Outside markets also were much higher on active commission house bidding. There was a limited amount of selling. Liverpool reported spot wheat 1 1-2@2d higher. Southwest markets were stronger. Trade was not broad.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Jan. 17.	Close Jan. 15.
Wheat—					
Cash	1.31½	1.32	1.30½	1.32	1.30½
May	1.36	1.36¼	1.35	1.36¼	1.34¾
July	1.28⅛	1.28⅛	1.27	1.27⅝	1.27
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	77⅝	77¼
May	80¾	81⅝	80¼	81⅝	80⅝
July	81	81⅝	80½	81⅝	81⅛
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	50¾	49½
May	53½	54⅝	53½	54⅝	53⅝
Clover Seed—					
Prime	....	....	....	11.97½	11.95
Jan.	11.97	....	....	11.97½	11.95
Feb.	12.02	....	....	12.00	11.97
Mar.	11.80	11.82	11.80	11.80	11.80
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	99	98¼
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	10.25	10.25
Feb.	10.30	....	....	10.30	10.30
Mar.	10.35	....	....	10.35	10.35
Timothy—					
Prime	3.80	....	....	3.80	3.80
Feb.	3.82	....	....	3.82½	3.82
Mar.	3.85	....	....	3.85	3.85

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	1.28¼	1.28¾	1.27	1.28¾	1.27½
July	1.22¼	1.22¾	1.20½	1.22	1.21
Corn—					
May	78⅞	79½	78¼	79½	78⅞
July	78⅞	79⅝	78½	79⅝	79
Oats—					
May	50¾	52	50¼	52	50¾
July	49¼	49½	48¾	49½	48½

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Jan.	....	....	....	....	19.27
May	19.92	20.30	19.85	20.30	19.87
Lard—					
Jan.	....	....	....	10.95	10.55
May	10.90	11.25	10.80	11.22	10.85
Ribs—					
Jan.	10.65	....	....	10.85	10.55
May	11.00	11.20	10.95	11.20	10.95

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.27¼	1.26⅛
July	....	....	....	1.25⅞	1.25⅛

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.27⅞	1.26⅝
July	....	....	....	1.25⅜	....

TOLEDO PRODUCE

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 31c; solid pack, 30c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 26½c; oleo, 18@22c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 18c; York state, 18½c; brick, 20c; limburger 20c; block Swiss, 22c; domestic Swiss, 25c; imported, 40c; Roquefort, 50c; Longhorns, 20c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 52c; strictly fresh, 36c; storage, 26c; quality, 27c.

Vegetables.

Beets—New, per bu., 60c.
Beans—Green, $3.75.
Home-grown Cabbage—1c per pound.
Carrots—50c bushel.
Celery—Michigan, 20@75c dozen.
California Celery—Large, per doz., 75@85c.
Cauliflower—$1.50 per doz.
Hothouse Cukes—Per dozen, $1.50@2.00.
Lettuce—Leaf, 12c pound.
Cal. Iceberg Head Lettuce—$3.50 case.
Florida Head Lettuce—Per hamper, $2.75.
Mushrooms—50c pound.
Onions—Per 100-lb. sack, $2.75.
Spanish Onions—Per crate, $1.60.
Parsley—Large bunches, per doz., 60c.
Pepper Mangoes—Per 4-qt. basket, 45c.
Potatoes—$8.00@3.20 per sack.
New Bermuda Potatoes—$8.50 bbl.
Radishes—Round, breakfast, hot-house, 25c doz.; long, per doz., 20c.
Salsify—Home-grown, 35c.
Florida Tomatoes—er 5-lb. basket, 85c.
Turnips—New, 60c per bu.
Hubbard Squash—Per lb., 2½c.
Potatoes—Delaware, hamper, 90c@$1.15.
Shallots—Per doz., 45c

New York Produce.

New York, Jan. 17.—Flour, quiet; spring patents, $6.00@6.50; winter patents, $5.75@5.85; winter straights, $5.65@5.75; Kansas straights, $5.65@5.90. Pork, steady; mess, $19.50@20.00; family, $21.00@23.00; short clear, $19.50@23.00. Beef, steady; mess, $16.50@17.00; family, $18.00@18.50. Lard, steady; middle west, $10.45@10.55. Molasses, steady; New Orleans open kettle, 40@50c. Hay, dull; No. 1, $1.20@1.22½; No. 2, $1.07½@1.15; No. 3, 95@97½c; shipping, 85@90c. Hides, steady; Bogota, 30@31c; Central America, 30c. Leather, firm; hemlock, firsts, 33@34c; seconds, 32@33c. Butter, firm; receipts, 3,427 tubs; creamery, extras (92 score), 33c; creamery (higher scoring), 34c; firsts, 28@32c; seconds, 25@27½c. Eggs, firm; receipts, 5,687 cases; fresh gathered, extra fine, 36@37c; extra firsts, 34@35c; firsts, 32½@33c; seconds, 31@32c; nearby hennery, whites, fine to fancy, 39@41c; nearby hennery, browns, 37@39c. Cheese, firm; receipts, 198 boxes; state, whole milk, flats, held, specials, 18c; do, average fancy, 17½@17¾c; do, current make, specials, 17@17½c; do, average, 16½@16⅝c. Live poultry, prices unsettled; dressed, strong; fresh killed chickens, 16@27c; fowls, 13½@18½c; turkeys, 25@26c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, Jan. 17.—Butter—Creamery, extras in solids, 34@34½c; prints, 35@35½c; firsts, 32½@33c; seconds, 30@30½c; process, extras, 26@26¼c; do, firsts, 24@24½c; fancy table dairy, 23@23½c; packing stock No. 1, 19@19½c; No. 2, 16@16½c. Cheese—American whole milk, fancy twins and flats, 18@18½c; do, choice, 17@17½c; brick fancy, 19@20c; choice, 18c; Swiss, fancy, 27@28c; blocks, 23c; limburger, 17@18c; hand cheese, 75@80c per box; Roquefort, 42@44c. Eggs—Extras, cases included, 34c; do, extra, firsts, 33c; do, firsts, 32c; seconds, 22c; refrigerator, extras, 26c; firsts, 24c. Poultry—Live chickens, heavy, 15½@16c; light to medium fowls, 15c; ducks, white, 17@19c; geese, light, 15@17c; do, fat, 18@19c; turkeys, 20@21c; guineas squbs, $3.00 a dozen; old, $2.50. Potatoes—Choice white $1.10@1.15; jobbing day lots; Bermuda, $8.00 a bbl. Sweet potatoes—Jersey, $3.25@3.50 a bbl.; do, $1.10 a hamper; Delaware, 80@85c a hamper.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000 head; heavy easy; others strong and active; prime steers, 8.75@8.85; shipping, $8.00@8.60; butchers, $6.75@8.50; heifers, $5.75@7.75; cows, $3.25@6.75; bulls, $4.50@7.00; fresh cows and springers, $50@100. Veals—Receipts, 700 head; active and steady; 4.00@11.50. Hogs—Receipts, 24,000 head; active; heavy and mixed $7.60@7.65; Yorkers, $7.25@7.65; pigs, $7.00; roughs, $6.50@6.60; stags, $4.50@5.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 11,000 head; active; lambs, $7.50@11.00; yearlings, $6.50@10.00; wethers, $8.25@8.50; ewes, $4.00@7.75; sheep, mixed, $7.75@8.00.

ECZEMA IS ONLY SKIN DEEP

CRANOLENE Kills Itching Germ

No internal medicine will cure ***Eczema***—Only by the application of ***Cranolene*** can the Eczema microbe be destroyed. **You pay us no money until you say you are cured.** *Write today for Free sample.*

MILLS CHEMICAL CO., 734 Mills Bldg., Girard, Kas.

Show This to Some Unfortunate Eczema Sufferer

Mr. H. C. Atteberry, Lilac, Neb., writes: "I have used sample box of Cranolene. It has done me more good than anything I have ever used. Enclosed find $5 to pay for the good you've already done me." Postal will bring you **FREE** what Mr. Atteberry gratefully paid $5.00 for.

GALL STONES AVOID OPERATIONS (No Oil)

If you have Gallstone Pains or Aches in Stomach, Back Side or Shoulders; Liver Trouble, Stomach Misery, Dyspepsia, Colic, Gas, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Piles, Catarrh, Nervousness, Blues, Jaundice Appendicitis, Yellow, Sallow or Itchy Skin or Bad Color. Send today for our Liver-Gall Book **FREE.** Gallstone for **STOMACH SUFFERERS** Remedy Co. Dept. B-73, 219 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Relief for Catarrh Sufferers Now FREE

You Can Now Treat This Trouble in Your Own Home and Get Relief at Once.

How the Remedy for Catarrh Was Discovered.

By the new method the nose and throat are treated by an effective local remedy applied directly to the afflicted membranes.

The Elixir, taken into the stomach, has a direct influence upon the mucous membranes of the body and cures the disease by removing the cause.

THIS terrible disease has raged unchecked for years simply because *symptoms* have been treated while the cause of the trouble has been left to circulate in the blood, and bring the disease back as fast as local treatments could relieve it.

C. E. Gauss, who experimented for years on a treatment for Catarrh, found that after perfecting a balm that relieved the nose and throat troubles quickly, he could not prevent the trouble beginning all over again.

On test cases, he could completely remove all signs of Catarrh from nose and throat, but in a few weeks they were back.

Careful experiments and investigations have shown that as the troubles were expelled from the nose and throat, the real cause of the disease was overlooked and in a short time the Catarrh would return stronger than ever. Mr. Gauss has gone way ahead of the ordinary methods of treatment and has provided a remedy that

Removes the Cause

and Immediately Gives Relief to the Nose and Throat

Reese Jones, of Scranton, Penn., says that after trying many other treatments, he used this new method and—"My nose is now entirely clear and free and I am not bothered by the disease any more. The New Combined Treatment is worth its weight in gold."

Temporary relief from catarrh may be obtained in other ways, but the New Combined Treatment must inevitably be accepted for *permanent* results.

Sarah J. Cape, Mount Pelia, Tenn., says, "I suffered the pains and distress of catarrh for thirteen years and needless to state, tried nearly every method. But by your new method I was *completely* cured and you cannot imagine the joy that has come over me."

Trial Treatment FREE

This new method is so important to the welfare of humanity, so vital to every person suffering from any form of catarrh, that the opportunity to actually *test* it and *prove* its results, will be gladly extended without one cent of cost.

A large trial treatment, with complete, minute directions, will be sent free to any catarrh-sufferer.

Send no money, take no risks, make no promises. Simply clip, sign and mail the coupon and the test package of the New Combined Treatment will be sent, fully prepaid, together with the valuable book on Catarrh.

Goes to the Root of

- Stopped-up noses
- Constant "frog-in-the-throat"
- Nasal discharges
- Hawking and spitting
- Snoring at night
- Bad breath
- Frequent colds
- Difficult breathing
- Smothering sensation in dreams
- Sudden fits of sneezing
- Dry mucus in nose

and any of the other symptoms that indicate approaching or present catarrh

Send the Test Treatment FREE

C. E. GAUSS,
7490 Main Street, Marshall, Mich.

If your New Combined Treatment will relieve my Catarrh and bring me health and good spirits again, I am willing to be shown. So, without cost or obligation to me, send, fully prepaid, the Treatment and Book.

Name .....

Address .....

MUTT AND JEFF == Now Jeff Knows All About Submarine Situation

(Copyright, 1915, by H. C. Fisher, Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Office.)

By "Bud" Fisher

MUTT, I DON'T UNDERSTAND ALL THIS TALK IN THE PAPER ABOUT PRESIDENT WILSON SENDING NOTES TO GERMANY, WHAT'S IT ALL ABOUT?
IT'S VERY SIMPLE! EVERY TIME GERMANY SUBMARINES SOME AMERICANS, WILSON PROTESTS! AND GERMANY SAYS "I'M SORRY". FOR ILLUSTRATION WE'LL SUPPOSE YOU ARE AMERICA AND I'LL BE GERMANY.
NOW I PUNCH YOU IN THE EYE. AND YOU PROTEST
THEN I APOLOGIZE "I'M SORRY!"
THEN I DO IT RIGHT OVER AGAIN AND THEN YOU PROTEST AGAIN AND I SAY
"I'M SORRY!"
DO I MAKE IT CLEAR TO YOU?
OH, YES! VERY CLEAR, VERY, VERY CLEAR!

OUR DIRECT FACTORY TO HOME
plan saves *you* money.
WE PAY THE FREIGHT
and ship to you any piano or player piano you select from our catalog.
25 YEARS GUARANTEE
on all our pianos and player pianos.
FREE MUSIC LESSONS
to all who accept our offer. Write for handsomely illustrated piano catalog and full details of our selling plan.
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T. R. WOULD SEND ARMY TO MEXICO

New York, Jan. 14.—Theodore Roosevelt's solution of the Mexican crisis is to send Gen. Wood with an army into Mexico forthwith to restore order, exactly as he restored order in Cuba.

Col. Roosevelt's view there is a hundred times as much reason for armed interference in Mexico as there was for armed interference in Cuba. He believes that only by such means can the repetition of such outrages as that of Monday be prevented.

Pacing the floor of the great trophy room in his Oyster Bay house and biting out his words, the colonel talked for half an hour today on the Mexican situation and the causes leading up to it.

"This dreadful outrage," he began, "is only an inevitable outcome of the policy that has been followed in Mexico the past five years and above all for the past three years.

"The policy of watchful waiting, the policy of not interfering with 'blood spilling'—the policy of asking South and Central American republics to take from us the responsibilities that we were too timid to take—has borne its fruits.

"There is a hundred times more justification for interference in Mexico than there was for interference in Cuba. We should have interfered years ago. We should act through the regular army, for this kind of work is not the work for volunteers.

"We should act with the same efficiency and the same disinterestedness we showed in Cuba. And the man to do the job is Gen. Wood, the man who did the job in such fine shape in Cuba."

WILSON POLICY IN MEXICO IS NOT CHANGED

Carranza Pledges to Punish Villa Bandits Who Massacred 19 American Passengers on Train.

Ordered to leave a train which had been stopped, 19 Americans were lined up outside, tortured, shot and killed and their corpses robbed by bandits belonging to Villa's forces near Chihuahua early last week. This massacre of American citizens is but one of many similar horrors that have been taking place in Mexico since Carranza was recognized by the United States. It is reported that Carranza had previously refused to place soldiers on the train to act as a guard. The bandits entered the train and ordered every American to get off. Only one escaped from death, doing so by hiding in some underbrush nearby. Feeling against Mexicans was inflamed in El Paso and martial law had to be declared in the city.

Washington, Jan. 14.—At today's cabinet meeting it was decided that the present policy would be maintained and General Carranza would be depended on to punish the Villa bandits who killed American citizens.

No formal announcement was made, but officials close to the President declared the administration had no intention of armed intervention in Mexico at present.

The view was reiterated that Carranza should be given an opportunity to demonstrate his ability to restore order. This was encouraged by a telegram from Carranza to his ambassador here, promising every effort to run down the bandits.

The attacks on the administration in the senate and house were gone over at the meeting and Secretary Lansing presented reports from the border.

It was generally agreed that beyond making the representations already sent to Carranza, with which he has promised to comply, no further steps should be taken at present. Whether each member of the cabinet agreed with that view was not disclosed.

Wilson to Stand Pat.

Even should the attacks on the administration continue in congress, it was said by officials that the President will stand by his policy of giving the de facto government in Mexico an opportunity to show whether it can control the situation. Carranza's promises will be accepted by the administration in good faith.

The President and members of his cabinet were represented as being deeply shocked over the murder of Americans, but as believing that the Carranza authorities should be able to control the situation.

Give Carranza a Chance.

"For God's sake, give Carranza a chance." His voice trembling with emotion, and with pleading gestures, Senator Stone of Missouri, this afternoon thus set forth the administration's policy amid a storm of fierce demands for immediate intervention in the senate. The Democratic leader had returned from a long conference with the President to find the senate in a state of excitement. A resolution authorizing and directing immediate intervention, introduced by Senator Works of California, had aroused a storm of debate.

Senator Stone again addressed the senate.

"On this occasion, more than any time in the last five years," said he, "we ought not to endeavor to embroil our government with Mexico.

"We ought now to aid Carranza to establish a government firmly, to maintain order. Can it be we are going to co-operate with Villa and Zapata to help overturn this government before it is established?

"I do not believe a senator on the Republican side would vote for war. If this is to be partisan politics we are going into as a result of these resolutions, I am here to say that the President of the United States is too big to involve much life and hope in war for politics.

"If we were capable of it, the best thing that could happen to him and the Democratic party politically would be to have war with Mexico and also with Europe. With such war raging next November the chances of the President being re-elected would be enhanced a hundredfold.

"But the President happily is not built that way. He will not drag a great international question of this kind into the mire of partisan politics. The American people are behind President Wilson to preserve peace and peacefully to aid in establishing a government in unhappy Mexico."

Senator Gallinger, Republican, interrupted to say:

"The senator from Missouri enjoys full confidence of the President and I think it only fair to ask what is the intention of the President in reference to Mexico. The country is interested in a direct answer to that question."

"I am not spokesman for the President," returned Senator Stone. "But I hope it is the fixed intention and purpose of the President to use all his influence and power to prevent any unseemly and unwise act on our part at this time. I hope it is not the President's intention to ask congress to authorize him to send troops into Mexico, nor his intention to commit any act that would precipitate a conflict in Mexico."

No Political Reason.

Senator Works declared he had not submitted his resolution for political reasons and that he would abide by the will of congress. If congress could conceive of a way to protect Americans in Mexioc without force, he said, he would be glad to support such a plan, but he could see no other way.

Senator Works declared he had always shared with the President that the policy of watchful waiting would win, but that now he has come to a realization that such a hope no longer has any foundation.

SLAYER OF AMERICANS EXECUTED

Latest advices from Chihuahua tell of the capture by a band of Americans of Gen. Jose Rodriguez, the bandit chieftain of the outlaws who on Monday, January 10, murdered 17 Americans whom they had dragged from a train at Santa Ysabel. The Americans who are reported to have caught Rodriguez organized in a posse in El Paso, Tex., and crossed the border on the best horses they could find. Taking up Rodriguez's trail they hung to it until they had caught up to the outlaws, several of whom were killed in a running fight.

HERE'S STORY OF MASSACRE GATHERED FROM WITNESSES

Here is the story of the massacre as gathered from persons who witnessed the slaughter of Americans.

Help Up by Wreck.

About 1:55 Monday afternoon, the "massacre train" stopped at Kilometre 68, a short distance from Santa Ysabel, the trainmen explaining that a supply train had been derailed a short distance ahead.

Some of the passengers began leaving the coaches to walk up and down beside the tracks. As they did so, between 30 and 40 armed Mexicans were seen running toward the railroad tracks and along the crest of a range of low hills in the distance. Several mounted men suddenly sprang into view. All were Villistas.

The Mexicans on foot, upon reaching the train, clambered up the steps and entered the coaches, in the meantime telling all who had left the cars to return to their seats. They were armed with army rifles and service pistols which they flourished in the most threatening manner.

"Hands up, Gringoes!" shouted a Mexican who seemed to be leader of the band. He was dressed in uniform, and wore a sombrero with silver mountings.

The passengers, thinking that they had been held up and that the Mexicans would be satisfied with taking their money and jewelry, were not very much alarmed.

However, these feelings of safety began giving way to intense anxiety when the leader began walking down the aisle of the car poking various passengers in the ribs with the muzzle of his pistol and demanding: "You Americans?" At the end of each car stood several of the bandits, their rifles carrying bayonets.

Most of the Americans had risen to their feet holding their hands above their heads. One of them called out: "Well, boys, we are robbed again."

Shot Down in Seat.

No sooner had the words left his mouth than a shot rang out and W. D. Pearce fell back in his seat with a cry of pain. He had been shot through the body.

The nature of the foray now became apparent, but the Americans remained cool, hoping to escape in some way.

After the shooting of Pearce, several of the Americans were roughly seized by Mexicans, who began to draw them toward the doors of the coach However, no resistance was offered.

"Come on, you Gringoes, get off," was the next command of the leader.

As the Americans left the train they were surrounded by the armed band and held prisoners. Apparently, the Americans did not move fast enough to satisfy the Mexican bandit chief for there was a volley of shots in the car and the cries of pain which followed showed that some had been hit.

W. J. Wallace was just descending the steps of the car when a bullet struck him in the back of the head and he fell sprawling in a pool of blood. A Mexican dropped his rifle, kicked the body out of the way and then started to rummage the pockets of the victims.

The other Mexicans fell on the other bodies like wild animals, clawing at the face with their hands and tearing off the clothing.

Four or five of the Americans were killed in the coach or as they were leaving it.

None Begged for Mercy

The Americans died bravely. Not one of them begged for mercy. Those who had left the coach stood white faced as they waited their turn.

The bodies of the Americans were stripped of their clothing, for the most part. Every garment was ransacked. If a Mexican secured less loot from a corpse than satisfied his greed, he jabbed his bayonet into the unoffending body.

When word was taken to Chihuahua City of the massacre, the Americans formed a rescue party of heavily armed men, which set out posthaste for the scene.

The corpses of Watson, Romero, McHatton and Woon lay where they had fallen, apparently. Fourteen other bodies were found in a little gully about four feet from the railway tracks, where they had been dumped by the bandits.

Thomas B. Holmes, the only one of the intended victims to make his escape, owes his life to the efforts of Watson and Woon to save themselves. Holmes made his way to the rear of the train, and, although fired upon, gained the shelter of a small ravine. Mexicans pursued him, but he managed to hide beneath some brush and ultimately made his way to Chihuahua City.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS OPEN

London, Jan. 17.—The official press bureau announces that Victoria and Rio del Rey, in the Cameroons, South Africa, have been reopened to trade, subject to restrictions.

WEEK IN CONGRESS

MONDAY, JAN. 10.—Senate.—Debate was continued on the Philippine bill. Senator Cummins introduced petitions from Iowa organizations asking congress to prohibit the exportation of arms. Foreign relations committee granted a hearing for today to the women's peace party. Senator Gore introduced bills to penalize trading with nations that interfere with American commerce, and to prohibit banks from acting as agents or making loans to belligerents. Senator Fall introduced a bill to exempt all pan-American vessels from tolls in the Panama Canal.

House.—Maj. Gen. Scott, chief of staff of the army, before the military committee, discussed universal military service as a substitute for the volunteer system. Chairman Edes, of Alaskan engineering commission, urged an additional $2,000,000 to push work on the Alaskan railway. Representative Lewis, Maryland, spoke in favor of the "postalization" of the telephone and telegraph lines. Representative Buchanan, of Illinois, was advised by judiciary committee he must furnish more evidence than yet produced to gain further proceedings with respect to his request for impeachment of United States Attorney Marshall, of New York. Representative Shackleford, of Missouri, spoke against increased military expenditures and advocated an embargo on munitions exports. Joint resolution authorizing President Wilson to invite participation of pan-American countries in San Antonio bicentennial exposition, beginning January 1, 1918, was introduced by Representative Slayden, Tex. Administration bill to provide for 640-acre homesteads was favorably reported by public lands committee.

TUESDAY, JAN. 11.—Senate.—Secretary McAdoo, responding to a senate resolution, estimated an income of $131,000,000 from taxes on tea, sugar and automobiles. Senator Clarke offered an amendment to the Philippine bill directing the President to withdraw the sovereignty of the United States within two years and enter into treaties to recognize and enforce the independence of the Filipinos. A resolution was adopted calling upon the secretary of agriculture for information concerning the available potash fertilizer supply. Senator Owen addressed the senate in favor of flexible tariff schedules, granting the President power to impose maximum and minimum rates established by congress, and a tariff commission.

House.—Naval affairs committee continued hearings on the navy appropriation bill. Chairman Hay, after a visit to the White House, intimated he would oppose the continental army plan of the administration. Representative Fess, of Ohio, declared in a speech that Great Britain's violations of neutral rights were greater than Germany's. Representative Adair, of Indiana, introduced a bill to create an executive department to be called the department of peace, with a secretary of peace in the President's cabinet.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12.—Senate.—Senator Sherman introduced a resolution expressing the sense of congress that the United States, with the cooperation of the pan-American nations, demand protection for aliens in Mexico and proposing joint intervention for that purpose. Senator Fletcher introduced a bill to establish a system for the distribution of farm products. A spirited debate on the Mexican policy of the administration occupied most of the afternoon. Speeches were made by Senators Gallinger, Stone, Poindexter, Borah and Thomas.

House.—Representative Buchanan, of Illinois, again brought up his amended resolution containing impeachment charges against Federal Attorney Marshall, at New York, and the resolution again was sent to the judiciary committee. Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge defended the continental army plan before the military affairs committee. Representative Dyer (Republican), of Missouri, introduced a resolution asking President Wilson to inform congress in the fullest detail regarding the Carranza government in Mexico and his opinion of the need of intervention.

THURSDAY, JAN. 13.—Senate.—Postmaster General Burleson discussed administration bills before the postoffice committee. Senator Lewis introduced a resolution to authorize the use of the army and navy in restoring peace in Mexico, as they are being used in Haiti and Nicaragua. Senator Harding introduced a resolution to encourage teaching Spanish in the public schools. Senator Sherman assailed the tariff and the administration policies. Senator McCumber introduced a resolution to instruct the President to call a convention of nations to draft international laws, provide international peace and disarmament.

House. — Representative Harrison, of Mississippi, defended the policy of refusing to place an embargo on arms and munitions to belligerent countries. Representative Candler, of Mississippi, introduced a bill to tax intoxicating liquors at $50 a gallon. Representative Sabath, of Illinois, introduced an inheritance tax bill to affect all estates above $10,000. The net revenue, he estimates, would be $50,000,000 annually. In a speech on the Mexican situation Representative Slayden, of Texas, defended the administration's recognition of Carranza and said the time had come for the pan-American Union to restore peace in Mexico.

FRIDAY, JAN. 14.—Senate.—Senator Tillman introduced a bill to create a naval reserve, officers of which would not be above the grade of lieutenant commander, with enlistment open to any eligible American for a term of four years. Senator Works introduced a resolution directing the President to intervene in Mexico to protect Americans and restore order. Senators Stone and Lewis defended the administration from attacks on its Mexican policy. Banking and currency committee began consideration of the farm loan bill. Senator Cummins introduced a bill to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the national guard. The senate adjourned at 4:40 p. m. until noon Monday.

House.—Naval affairs committee reported favorably a bill to make available $100,000 for the New York navy yard and $500,000 for the Mare Island yard, the amounts to be used in the construction of battleships and battle cruisers. In committee of the whole the house approved provisions of the mineral land leasing bill, which will grant leasing rights to oil operators in California and Wyoming fields who were dispossessed by President Taft's withdrawal order and the supreme court's approval.

SATURDAY, JAN. 15.—Senate.—Not in session.

House.—Passed Ferris bill for federal leasing of mineral lands in the public domain. Debated Ferris bill for 640-acre "stock raising homesteads" affecting 17 states, the last of the group of administration conservation measures. Resolutions for investigation of the so-called sisal twine trust of Yucatan and its United States agencies introduced by Representative Cox of Indiana. Education committee continued hearings on proposed legislation for federal censorship of moving pictures. Ways and means committee continued hearings on dyestuff manufacturing bill.

AMERICANS WHO WERE KILLED BY MEXICANS.

A revised list of casualities follows: C. R. Watson, El Paso; W. J. Wallace, El Paso; M. B. Romero, El Paso; T. M. Evans, Chihuahua City; C. A. Pringle, San Francisco; Maurice Anderson-Chihua hua; R. P. McHatton, El Paso; A. Couch, Chihuahua City; B. W. Coy, El Paso; Alexander O. Hall, Douglas, Ariz.; Charles Wadleigh, Bisbee, Ariz.; E. L. Robinson, El Paso; G. W. Newman, El Paso; H. C. Hase, Miami, Ariz.; R. H. Simmons, El Paso; W. D. Pearce, Los Angeles; J. W. Woom, El Paso; Thomas Johnson, address unknown; Joe Enders, Hayden, Ariz.

Romero was a Mexican, Couch a Canadian and Robinson an Englishman.

BELGIUM WILL OPEN BUREAU

Government Finds Need of Establishing Offices in Paris.

Paris, France, Jan. 12.—The Belgian government has decided to open a central bureau in Paris to facilitate the settlement of the many questions daily calling for joint action by the French and Belgian governments and to obviate the necessity of constant journeys of officials between Havre and Paris.

Large premises have been taken in the western section of Paris, in which offices for each department of the Belgian givernment are being prepared.

He Lived to Tell Tale of Mexican Massacre

Thomas B. Holmes, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, and a son of Judge L. W. Holmes of Keene, N. H., who was the sole survivor of the American mining party massacred by Villista outlaws while en route to the Cusihuiriachic mines in Chihuahua, Mexico.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Firemen and brakemen, $100 monthly. Experience unnecessary. Hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere. Particulars free. 797 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

Motormen, $80 monthly. Interurbans everywhere. Experience unnecessary. Qualify now; state age. Booklet free. Address Box K-146, care Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

$75 month. Get Government Jobs.—Men and women wanted. List of positions open—free. Franklin Institute, Dept. F-27, Rochester, N. Y.

I made $50,000 in five years with a mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, box 668, Lockport, N. Y.

Young men to learn and do detective work for large detective agency in Pittsburgh. Write P. O. Box 867, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

A rare opportunity; comfortable living; home sewing; plain clothes seams; any sewing machine; steady; no canvassing; no triflers wanted; samples 10c; returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co., Jobbers Sewing. Tel. Reboboth, Del.

Women make money introducing Priscilla Fabrics, Petticoats, Dresses, Hosiery, etc., in spare time. Beautiful sample furnished. New plan. Fitzcharles Co., Dept. 102, Trenton, N. J.

Earn $15 weekly addressing envelopes at home, either sex; full instructions, 10 cents silver. F. Y. Hines, Garden Grove, Iowa.

SALESMAN WANTED.

Salesman—Automobile tires and accessories; $100 per month and advance expenses to right man. Desk 801, S. E. Co., 5025-35 So. Wabash ave., Chicago.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407-28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

Oil—The fortune maker. Invest with us in co-operative oil development which may mean your start for fortune. We control property in great Coastal Oil Belt where millions have been made by investors. Wonderful opportunity for small investors. Shares $10. Small monthly payments. Write for free literature, views of oil fields and references. United Oil Producers Ass'n., 1206 Carter Bldg., Houston, Texas.

Fertile Virginia Farms along Chesapeake & Ohio Rwy., at $15 an acre and up on easy terms. Mild climate, rich soil, abundant rainfall, plentiful and cheap labor. Convenient to eastern markets, also to good schools and churches. Write for free illustrated farm home booklet, "Country Life in Virginia," and low excursion rates. Address R. T. Crawley, Indus. Agt., C. & O. Rwy., Room 1025, Richmond, Va.

Profitable little farms in Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, 5 and 10-acre tracts, $250 and up; easy terms; good fruit, vegetable, poultry and live stock country; large list of other farms; send for literature now. F. La Baume, Agr'l. Agent, N. & W. Ry., 208 Arcade Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

AGENTS.

Every household on farm; in town or suburbs where oil lamps are used, needs and will buy the wonderful Aladdin Mantle Lamp. Burns common coal oil (kerosene); gives a light five times as bright as electric. AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AT SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION. One farmer cleared over $500.00 in six weeks; hundreds with rigs making $100.00 to $300.00 per month. No cash required. We furnish capital to reliable men. Write quick for wholesale prices, territory and sample lamp for free trial. MANTLE LAMP CO., 527 ALADDIN BLDG., CHICAGO, ILL.

Agents—Steady income, large manufacturer of handkerchiefs and dress goods, etc., wishes representative in each locality; facts to consumer; big profits, honest goods; whole or spare time; credit given. Send for particulars. Freeport Mfg. Co., 40 Main st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Wash., D. C.

Astonishing money maker, 300% original, fascinating plan introducing home supplies, factory to consumer; $25.00 weekly, rapid. Write for terms and free goods offer quick. Rider Mfg. Co., Dept. 205, Coshocton, Ohio.

Reliable man 18 to 60, wanted in each locality to represent big sick and accident insurance company with amazing, startling, sensational new selling plan. Apply quick to W. Critchlow, Department 2711, Covington, Ky.

Agents—Get particulars of one of the best paying propositions ever put on the market. Something no one else sells. Make $4,000 yearly. Address E. M. Feltman, Sales Mgr., 4370 Third St., Cincinnati, O.

Agents—Large manufacturer wants reliable Men, Women, to sell guaranteed Hosiery, Underwear, Shirts, direct to homes. Write for FREE samples. Madison Mills, 588 Broadway, New York.

Colored agent wanted; big frazance company; write quick. Box C-409, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HELP WANTED.

Thousands Men and Women wanted U. S. government jobs; $75.00 month; raise in advance to $150 month; vacations; no layoffs; short hours; common education sufficient; political unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. F-31, Rochester, N. Y.

FARM LANDS.

Productive lands, crop payment easy terms; along the Northern Pacific Ry. in Minnesota, No. Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Free literature. Say what state interests you. L. J. Bricker, 222 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

Small Missouri Farm—$5 cash and $5 monthly; no interest or taxes; highly productive land; close to three big markets. Write for photographs and full information. Munger Land Co., 130 N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FARMS WANTED.

Farms wanted. We have direct buyers. Dont pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 96 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Wanted to hear from owner of farm for sale. Send cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

Wanted—Good farm or unimproved land from owner. H. L. Downing, 155 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

PATENTS.

PATENTS Write for How to Obtain a Patent, List of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted, $1,000,000 offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Our four books sent free. Victor J. Evans & Co., 798 Ninth St., Washington, D. C.

INVENTORS—Do not sacrifice your inventions. Get full money value. Free book. Write R. S. & A. B. Lacey, 615 Barrister Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

MALE HELP WANTED.

BigPay in the Government service. Full details in my FREE Book E. L. 1032. Write today. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

AGENTS.

WE PAY $36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with rig to introduce poultry compound. Years contract. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., DEPT. 64 PARSONS, KAN.

MEN WANTED

We positively teach you at home by mail to earn $25 to $50 weekly as Chauffeur or Repairman. Students assisted to positions. Best system, lowest price. MODELS FURNISHED. Write for free book. PRACTICAL AUTO SCHOOL, 70-1 Beaver Street, New York.

BE A DETECTIVE Earn from $150.00 to $300.00 per month; travel over the world. Write C. T. LUDWIG, 245 Wesner Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.

VILLA FOLLOWERS SHOT AS BANDITS

Carranza Soldiers Execute Men Who Took Part in Massacre.

El Paso, Texas, Jan. 18.—With [illegible] back to a cottonwood tree behind which his hands were tightly bound with heavy ropes, Colonel Miguel Baca Valles, official executioner of the Villa army, was shot to death in Juarez by a Carranza firing squad at 5 a. m. today.

The execution took place at a point 100 yards from the National railway station, where there stood a special train filled with American refugees from Mexico, which had arrived a few hours earlier.

Colonel Baca-Valles was put to death after a conviction by a court martial on the charge of having taken part in the massacre of American citizens near Santa Ysabel a week ago Monday.

While Baca-Valles was being executed the body of General Jose Rodriguez, another Villista leader, lay in a freight car nearby awaiting the hour set by the Carranza officials for its exhibition in the Juarez railway station as a warning to all Mexicans that American lives must be respected in Mexico. Rodriguez was executed last week near Madera.

Col. Baca-Valles was captured Saturday near Palomas, Chihuahua, close to the border, at Columbus, New Mexico. His second officer, Lieut. Col. Enrique Cisnernos, was also captured, but Cisnernos was shot at once. Eight Villa soldiers, taken at the same time, were also executed at the scene of capture.

According to Carranza officials, Baca-Valles took a leading part in the Santa Ysabel massacre and was trying to reach the border when he was captured. He was taken 150 miles from the point where Gen. Rodriguez was captured.

BABY BORN WITHOUT HANDS; BLAME WAR

London, Ontario, Jan. 14.—Local physicians are deeply interested in the birth of a child without hands or feet at Victoria hospital. The little one, born on Saturday, is strong and bright. Various theories have been advanced as to the cause. One is that the Belgian atrocities are to blame and another that a picture in the home is responsible. The question of allowing the child to live has been raised

(TRADE-MARK)

Lubriol

From Cold or Grippe to Pneumonia Is a Short Route

What is the first question your doctor asks when you have grippe?

He asks, "Are your bowels working right?"

Why? Because a cold is really dangerous to the constipated person; and less so to the one whose system is functioning properly.

In fact, restoring the bowels to their normal condition is one of the recognized treatments for cold or grippe.

Because thus the body is purged of the impurities that cold and grippe often exaggerate to a point of positive menace.

You know how often pneumonia sets in when even a mild cold is neglected.

You know how much better you feel and how much more quickly you get well when you've cleansed your body of its poisoned matter. For constipation invariably poisons the system.

Lubriol Is Just What You Need

to ward off colds, grippe and perhaps pneumonia. It is just what you need to **speed** recovery if you are already "under the weather."

Lubriol is a real body cleanser—a lubricating laxative that keeps the bowels in trim and therefore keeps the body alert and able to fight infection.

What is Lubriol? It is the modern physician's own choice of a laxative—white mineral oil in its purest, most effective form—a tasteless, odorless, gentle, active aid to better health.

Have you been using drugs and cathartics? Throw them away! Now! They do not get at the real cause of constipation. They merely act on the muscles and finally leave them helpless. Then, too, drugs and cathartics breed drug habits. They saturate the body and neutralize their own effect—while the body calls for larger and larger doses until you are in real trouble. Sometimes they even shock the system.

Lubriol does its work in the bowels without shock or upsetting the stomach, and passes out smoothly altogether with the waste matter. It does not strain. It is not absorbed into the system. It does not cause fatty, flabby growth, as do olive oil or castor oil. It does not necessitate increasing dosage.

Lubriol Is a Family Benefactor

It is just as good and safe for children as it is healthful and helpful for elders.

Lubriol should be in your home now—this is cold, grippe and pneumonia season.

Be Guarded

You can buy Lubriol direct from the makers for 75 cents a pint bottle.

It will be sent postpaid, securely packed, guaranteed against breakage. The editor of the Weekly Blade assures you of the financial responsibility of the Lubriol Laboratories, so you need have no hesitancy in remitting by money order.

The Lubriol Laboratories

1439 Nicholas Building
Toledo, Ohio

MAGNIFICENT DINNER SET FREE.

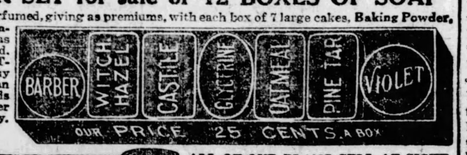
The Most Gigantic Offer Of The Century.

You Need No Money. We Trust You. We Pay Freight.

To gain a wider distribution for our strictly pure, high-grade groceries and family supplies, we now offer ABSOLUTELY FREE, a magnificently embossed, artistically floral decorated, full size

52-PC. DINNER SET for sale of 12 BOXES OF SOAP

of extra quality and finely perfumed, giving as premiums, with each box of 7 large cakes, **Baking Powder, Perfume, Talcum Powder, Teaspoons, Shears and Needles** (as per Plan 2350 here illustrated. QUALITY as well as QUANTITY are in this offer, as we buy in such large lots that we can afford to give more good goods for less money than any other concern in the entire country.



ALL OF OUR PLANS SELL AT SIGHT. One pleased customer brings another and with our other Baking Powder, Tea, Coffee, Spice, Extract, Perfume and Soap Offers, you will get duplicate orders and earn some of our many useful premiums such as Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets, Linen Sets, Silverware, Clocks, Lamps, Furniture, Graniteware, Rugs, Dry Goods, Wearing Apparel, in fact, anything you need. We also pay large cash commissions.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT

on Soap, Dinner Set and Premiums, allowing you plenty of time to examine, deliver and collect before paying us one cent. Write at once for **FREE SAMPLE OUTFIT** and other things. If, after receiving them, you decide not to get up an order, you may keep everything we send you FREE of charge for the trouble in answering this advertisement. No license needed. We protect you. Our methods are honest. Satisfaction guaranteed. Reference: First National Bank, Provident Bank, Postmaster.

SPECIAL FREE PRESENT.

We give a 26-Pc. Silverine Knife, Fork and Spoon Set, or 7-Pc. High-Grade Granite Kitchen Set, or Elegant 10-Pc. Decorated Toilet Set FREE of all cost or work of any kind. Simply send us your name and address and ask for this FREE PRESENT.

We also give Beautiful Presents for appointing one or more Agents to work for us.

You advance no money. You have nothing to risk. Remember, the SPECIAL PREMIUM AND SAMPLE OUTFIT are both absolutely free. A 2-cent stamp or post card is your only expense. WRITE TODAY.

THE PURE FOOD CO., 422 W. PEARL ST., CINCINNATI, OHIO.